

THE TRAVELS

Of our LORD and SAVIOUR

Jesus Christ:

From his INFANCY to his Ascension
into HEAVEN.

To which are prefixed the TRAVELS
of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; the Wise Men out
of the *East*, and of *St. John the Baptist*.

And thereunto subjoyned, the TRA-
VELS of *St. Peter* the Apostle, *St. John* the
Evangelist, and *St. Paul* the Apostle: With an
Account of their Labours, Dangers, and Suffer-
ings, which they under-went for the Profession
of the CHRISTIAN FAITH.

Likewise Memorable REMARKS
upon the Ancient and Present State of all those
Provinces, Cities, Towns, and Villages; With
the Distance of each Place from *Jerusalem*;
and the Number of Miles which they travelled
during their Peregrination here upon Earth.

Very Useful and Instructive for the
better Understanding the HISTORY of the
NEW TESTAMENT.

By *Tho. Allen*, M. A.

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TO THE READER.



THE Knowledge of God,
and his Son Jesus
Christ, are the only
Things that are abso-
lutely necessary for true
Christians to be ac-
quainted with ; and
therefore all the Actions and Passages of
our Lord and Saviour's Life, ought to be
attended to : Neither can it be unprofi-
table , nor unuseful to have an Account of
the Travels of our Blessed Lord from his
Infancy, to his Ascension into Heaven :
And likewise of his Blessed Mother ; of
the Wise Men that came from the East ;

To the READER.

of St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Paul: With memorable Remarks on the former State of those Provinces, Cities, Towns, Villages to which they travelled, as well as the Condition they are in at present, after the many Revolutions, and Alterations, of above One thousand seven hundred Years, the Names of which are only mentioned in the **NEW TESTAMENT**; but their Scituation, Product, and many notable Incidents are omitted, and here inserted for the Information of honest sincere Christians, of what they were before ignorant in; and may likewise affect them with the Contemplation of the Labours, Dangers, and Sufferings, which our Blessed Redeemer, and his Holy Apostles underwent for promoting the Eternal Happiness of all Mankind, and in Defence of that Excellent Gospel, which brought Life and Immortality to Light, and which notwithstanding the utmost Rage, and Opposition of Men and Devils, prevailed over a great Part of the World in a few Years, under the most discouraging Circumstances that Human Nature could meet with: Our Lord himself, having told his Disciples, That those who embraced his Doctrines; must suffer Persecutions, and should be hated of all Men for his

To the READER.

his Sake, and the GOSPEL's, and that Bonds, Imprisonments, and all Manner of Cruelties, yea, Death itself, should be their Portion: However, the Followers of the Blessed JESUS, having an Eye to the Recompence of Reward, and Everlasting Glory, rejoiced in Tribulation, and shed their Blood joyfully in Defence of their Christian Profession. Let us all then bless God, that we live in an Age and Nation, wherein none of these Sufferings attend us, but that we may live Soberly, Righteously, and Godly, in this present Evil World, and that if we miscarry, our Destruction is of ourselves; since our Heavenly Father has so often, and so lately delivered us out of the Snares of our Enemies, who would have destroyed our Religion, and enslaved our Souls and Bodies: And since the Snare is broken, and we are happily escaped, let us always bless and praise his Holy Name, whose Mercy endureth for ever.

Tho. Allen.

The Nativity of Christ told to the
Shepherds.



Luke Chap. II. ver. 8, 9.

And there were in the same Country Shepherds
abiding in the Field, keeping watch over their
Flock.

And lo, the Angel of the Lord came upon them,
and the Glory of the Lord shone round about
them, and they were sore afraid.

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T H E
TRAVELS
 OF THE
 Blessed Virgin *Mary.*



ABOUT Four Thousand Years from the CREATION, the Time being fulfilled, which had been long before foretold by Patriarchs, Kings, and Prophets, that the *Messiah* should come for the Salvation of all Mankind, that should believe in him, and obey his Commands, our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ made his Appearance in the World. *Zacharias*, which signifies, *God's Remembrance*, was then a Priest of the Race of *Aaron*, dwelling in a Town called *Abia*, and Father of *John the Baptist*: There were Three famous Men of that Name, One who was a Prophet of the Lord, and lived

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Five Hundred and Twenty Years before the Birth of Christ, *Zech. i.* Another, the Son of *Jebojada*, the High Priest, who at the Command of that ingrateful King *Joash*, was stoned to Death in the Upper Court of the Temple, 2 *Chro. xxiv.* because he reprov'd him of his Idolatry. And a Third was this *Zacharias*, the Father of *John* the Baptist, the Son of *Barachias*, or *the Blessed*; who, *St. Basil* reports, was put to Death only for saying, *That Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.* This Man had to Wife *Elizabeth*, of the Posterity of the High Priest *Aaron*, and by her had a Son called *John*, so named of the Lord, who was afterward called *John* the Baptist. *Elizabeth* signifying the Rest and Sabbath of the Lord. The Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*, pretend at this Day, to shew the House where *Zacharias* and *Elizabeth* dwelt, in a Town as you go from *Emans* to *Jerusalem*: Though *St. Luke*, and other Authors testify, That he dwelt not in a Village or Field, but in that City upon Mount *Bezetha*. I shall now proceed to relate the Travels of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with an Account of the Cities, Towns, and Villages, through which she journeyed.

MARY (if it be derived from *Marah*, signifies a Person with Sorrow and Grief) was born according to our Computation, upon the Eighteenth Day of *September*, Fourteen Years before the Birth of Christ, and in the Fifteenth Year of her Age, brought forth
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Blessed Virgin MARY. 3

her only begotten Son. Her Father's Name was *Eliakim*, of the House of *David*. The Ancients compute, that about *March 25th*, the Angel *Gabriel* appeared unto the Blessed Virgin, being then Fourteen Years of Age, with that Heavenly Message and Embassy, that she should be the Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ : A while after she went in great



haste from *Nazareth*, over the Hills to *Jerusalem* 64 Miles, and from thence returned in a little Time back to *Nazareth* : And an Edict being published by *Augustus Caesar*, That all the World (or all the *Roman Empire*) should be taxed; she and her Husband *Joseph* went from

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from *Nazareth* to *Bethlehem*, 72 Miles, and there the Time of her Delivery being come, our Blessed Saviour was born; from *Bethlehem*, *Joseph* and *Mary* brought the Child *Jesus* to *Jerusalem*, and presented him in the Temple, which was about Six Miles; and when they had accomplished all Things according to the Law, they returned back again to *Naza-*

the Travels of the



reth, a Town in *Galilee*, 64 Miles. From whence they went back again to *Bethlehem*.

Hither the Wise Men came out of the *East*, and offered to *Jesus*, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh: From *Bethlehem* (the same Night that *Hered* caused all the Male Infants from

Blessed Virgin MARY. 5

from Two Years old, and under, to be slain) *Joseph* and *Mary* fled with the Child *Jesus* towards *Hermopolis* in *Egypt*, and after a long Journey arrived there, being 296 Miles. Here they continued till the Angel of the Lord appeared in a Dream to *Joseph* in *Egypt*, commanding him to go back to the Land of *Israel*, since *Herod* who sought the Child's Life was dead; whereupon he with the Mother and Child came back again to *Nazareth*, 368 Miles, for they were greatly afraid, lest *Archelaus*, who succeeded his Father in the Government of the *Jews*, would endeavour to slay the Child. From *Nazareth*, *Joseph* and *Mary* came every Year to *Jerusalem*, which was 64 Miles, to the Feast of the Passover. When *Christ* was about Twelve Years of Age, he went with his Parents to the Passover, which being over, they returned again towards Home; but the Child *Jesus* stayed at *Jerusalem*, and his Parents knew it not, for they thought he had been among the Company; and having travelled a Day's Journey, which was about 20 Miles, and not finding him, they returned back on the Third Day, and found him in the Temple sitting among the Doctors, and disputing with them; so the next Three Days he returned back again with his Parents to *Nazareth*, and was obedient to them.

After this, *Joseph* and *Mary* went every Year during the Life of *Joseph*, up to *Jerusalem* to the Passover, and no doubt took *Jesus* along with them. Thus they continued for

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for the Space of Three Years, at which Time Jesus was about Sixteen Years old : From hence forward, he continued with his Mother till he was Thirty One Years of Age, which was the First Year of his Ministry, *Mary* being then Forty Five Years of Age ; at which Time he was invited to a Marriage at *Cana*, a City of *Galilee*, where our Saviour wrought his first Miracle, by changing Water into Wine ; from thence she went with our Saviour to *Capernaum*, where he cast forth a Devil. From thence she returned back again to *Nazareth*, where she resided, whilst Jesus travelled from one Place to another, teaching and preaching the Word of God.

She oftentimes went from *Nazareth* with him to several Places, continuing in his Company, especially when the Time drew near that he was to sustain the Wrath of God, and suffer Punishment and Death for the Sins of Mankind, which was in the Thirty Fourth Year of his Age ; at which Time she would not forsake him till his Death : For she went from *Galilee* to *Jerusalem* with him, which was 64 Miles, a great Journey, she being Forty Eight Years of Age. And when our Saviour was crucified, she stood very near the Cross, with an heavy Heart, and pensive Countenance, bewailing the Death of her Son : Then was the Prophecy of Old *Simeon* fulfilled, *And a Sword shall pass through thy Soul.* But afterward by his Resurrection, and Glorious Ascension, she was revived and comforted. From the Passion of Christ

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Blessed Virgin MARY. 7

to the Death of the Blessed Virgin was Twelve Years; all which Time she lived with *John* the Evangelist in *Jerusalem*, and there died, being Fifty Nine Years of Age, and was buried, according to Tradition, in the Garden of *Gethsamene*; so all her Travels were 3506 Miles.



An Account of the Ancient and present State of the Cities, Towns, and Villages, through which she travelled.



NAZARETH was a mean Town, scituate in a Mountain of *Gallilee* the Lower, 64 Miles from *Jerusalem*; in which our Saviour was brought up; and is called a *Nazarite*, signifying that he was separated from the Use of Wine, and suffered his Hair to grow, as being dedicated to the Lord, or one who hath made a Holy Vow unto God. The Inhabitants at this Day shew to Passengers several Monuments and Ruins, of what hath happened there in preceeding Ages: Namely, Two Chapels or Churches, One erected in the Place where the Angel *Gabriel* saluted the blessed Virgin, and

and she conceived by the Holy Ghost ; in which there remain Three Altars, hewn out of the Rock. The other Church, they say, was built where the House of *Joseph* and *Mary* stood, and where Christ was brought up. They likewise shew a Well, where the Child *Jesus* drew Water, and ministred to his Mother. There are also the vast Ruins of a Synagogue, where they relate our Saviour expounded, to the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*, the 61 Chapter of *Isaiab*, concerning his being the *Messiah* ; for which they would have thrown him Head-long down the Hill, *Luke* iv. and many other Things are related by some Authors. When the Virgin *Mary* went to visit her Cousin *Elizabeth*, the Mother of *John* the Baptist, she passed over many high Hills which stand between *Nazareth* and *Jerusalem*, and among others, Mount

GILBOA, where King *Saul* killed himself ; and some are of Opinion, That neither Dew nor Rain falls upon it, because *David* cursed those Mountains, saying, *Let neither Rain nor Dew fall upon you, O ye Mountains of Gilboa, because the strong Men of Israel, were there slain* ; yet this was but a Figurative Speech, whereby he expressed the Greatness of his Sorrow. For *Bochartus* the Monk writes, That as he was ascending this Mount, such a violent Shower of Rain fell, that wet him through his Cloaths, and the Waters ran abundantly into the Vallies : And another Time sleeping on these Hills, a great Dew fell upon him. The Blessed Virgin travelled also over Mount *Ebal*, and Mount *GERIZIM*.

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GERIGIM, in the Kingdom of *Samar*ia, extending as far as *Jericho*; in which Two Mountains the Blessings and Cursings were recited, and where Christ talked with the *Samaritan Woman*.

BETHLEHEM. There were Two Cities of this Name, *Bethlehem Juda*, and *Bethlehem Ephra*ta, where our Saviour Christ was born; and signifies *Fruitful*, or the *House of Bread*; it stood upon an Hill about 6 Miles *South* of *Jerusalem*. The Fryars shew the Place of his Birth, which stood on the *East* Side of the City, where *Eusebius* saith, *Hellen* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great, erected a stately Church 320 Years after his Nativity, and was dedicated to *St. Mary*, remaining to this Day, and much honoured both by *Christians*, *Sarazens*, and *Turks*; it is a Piece of excellent Architecture, and embellished with all manner of curious Workmanship. On the Pillars and Walls were painted almost all the Stories of the OLD TESTAMENT, till the Birth of our Lord, in such lively Colours, that nothing could exceed it. In the Quire of this Church, there were Two Altars, near which they shew the Place where our Saviour was circumcised; and another Altar, where they say the Wise Men left their Camels, or Dromedaries, and prepared their Gifts to present to him. On the *South* of the Quire, they descend by Ten Steps into the Chapel of the Nativity of Christ, richly beautified, and paved with polished Marble, and in the Middle a Table of the same: Not far off, they

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they say, the Manger stood where our Lord was laid, part of it still remaining, cut out of a Rock; and near that is an Altar where they report the Wise Men presented their Offerings, and worshiped our Saviour. At the Entrance into the Chapel, there is a handsome Church dedicated to St. Mary; on the North, down some Steps is the Chapel of St. Jerom, who lay buried there many Years, till his Bones were removed to St. Mary's in Rome. About a Mile from *Bethlehem*, S. stood the Tower of *Eder*, being a Watch-Tower of the *Bethlehemites*, surrounded with fruitful Pastures, and feeding large Flocks of Sheep, to which many Shepherds resorted, to some of whom the Angels declared the Glad-Tydings of the Birth of our Saviour, and that he was layed in a Manger in *Bethlehem*; for which Cause, in after Time, a Church was built in the same Place where this Tower stood, and in St. Jerom's Time called, *Angelos ad Pastores*; or, *The Angels to the Shepherds*. It is said, *Jacob* buried his Wife *Rachel* in that Place, and with Twelve Stones set up an End, erected a Monument for her, which continued many Ages. The Country adjoining being called by the Name of *Rachel*.

ARABIA PETRÆA is Scituate between *Egypt* and *Judea*, a hot, dry, barren Country, very dangerous for the Mountains of Sand, which upon a Storm of Wind, raise themselves so high as to overwhelm Man and Beast; many great Armies having been destroyed and buried by them, so that they are

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Blessed Virgin MARY. 11

constrained to travel by the Compass as they do at Sea; it is inhabited also by a Crew of Thieves and Cut-throats, called *Arabs*, who live by Robbery and Murder; so that Merchants are obliged to go in great Companies, called *Caravans*, to secure themselves against them. Through this Wilderness did *Joseph* and *Mary* pass, when they went with the Child *Jesus* out of *Judea* into *Egypt*, where they were in Danger of Thieves, Lyons, Bears, and other Beasts of Prey, that greatly abound in this Place, with many other Hardships, and want of Provisions, Water, and Necessaries; so that had not God by an express Command, charged him in a Dream to go down into *Egypt*, he would never have undertaken so perilous a Journey; but the Lord provided for him, though they were both exposed to so many Miseries, for the sake of their Son *Jesus Christ*.

HERMAPOLIS is 304 Miles from *Jerusalem*, whither the two wearied Travelers at length arrived, and resided in that Town all the Days of *Herod* that cruel King. Some report, That they lived in *Goshen*, where the Patriarch *Jacob* and his Posterity dwelt. The People of *Grand Cairo* shew to Pilgrims the House where *Joseph* and *Mary* dwelt, but with what Certainty, I know not. The

MAGI,

M A G I, who came out of the *East* to visit our Saviour, were certain Wise Men of *Persia* so called from meditating, or searching out the Secrets of Nature, being Philosophers, Prophets, Caldeans, and Priests, who taught the People Divine Knowledge; For when the Ten Tribes were carried Captive by *Salmasser*, into *Assyria*, *Media*, and *Persia*, there is no Question, but that they carried away the Holy Books with them, into the *East*, even the Law and the Prophets, whereby the Philosophers of those Countries came to have a Taste of the true Worship of God. For we find the Prophet *Daniel*, was brought up in all the Learning of the *Caldeans*, whose Writings and Prophecies were published among the *Babylonians*, who had them in great Esteem; so that diligently perusing those Books, they had some Knowledge of God, and of our Saviour Jesus Christ, whom they called *The Star of Jacob*; whence may be concluded that these Wise Men came rather from *Susa* in *Persia*, than from *Sheba* in *Ethiopia*, where there was an Academy of learned Men.

These *Magi* travelled from *Susa* to *Jerusalem*, which was 920 Miles, saying, *where is he that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen his Star in the East*: This happened in the Beginning of *January*, the Second Year after the Birth of our Saviour: For *Hirod* in the Seventieth Year of his Age, caused all the Male Children of *Bethlehem* to be put to the Sword, for what he was told by the Wise Men. From *Jerusalem* they went to *Bethlehem*, which

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Blessed Virgin MARY. 13

which was 6 Miles, and there offered their Presents, which they brought out of *Persia*, to our Saviour; namely Gold as to a King, Frankincense as to a Priest, and Myrrh as to a Mortal Man: After which, as they had been warned in a Dream, they returned another Way to *Susa* in *Persia*, being 920 Miles. As to the Star, since it appeared in the lower Region of the Air, some are of Opinion, That it was an Angel of God, appearing in the Form of a bright glorious Star, to direct the Wise Men in their Way to the Town of *Berlehem*, till at length it pointed them out the very House, where they found *Mary* the Mother of our Lord, and the Child *Jesus*, and did First shew the Birth of Christ, that bright shining Star, and eternal Light of Glory. Almost after the same Manner, as the Angel of God in the Time of *Moses*, appeared to the Children of *Israel*, in the Day like a cloudy Pillar, and at Night like a flaming Fire, to direct them in their Way, *Exod. xiii.*



John the Baptist Beheaded.

Matth. XXV. ver. 10, 11.

And he sent and Beheaded John in Prison. And his Head was brought in a Clager, and given to the Damsel: and she brought it to her Mother.



THE TRAVELS

O F

St. *J O H N* the Baptist.



IN the Month of *Tisri*, or *September*, at the Celebration of the Feast of *Tabernacles* in the Year, from the Creation, 3966, the Arch-Angel *Gabriel* declared to *Zacharias* the Priest, the Conception of *John Baptist*, which should be, *The Voice of one crying in the Wilderness*. And a while after his Wife *Elizabeth* conceived of him, Six Months before the Conception of our Saviour, and consequently was born Six Months before him. In the same Year, *Zacharias* his Father, was slain in the upper Court between the Temple and the Altar, for saying, That our Saviour *Christ*, the True *Messiah* was born, and

and that *Mary* his Mother was a Virgin, *Mat. xxxiii.* Therefore *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Zacharias*, fearing the Cruelty of *Herod*, and of the *Pharisees*, at the Time that the Innocents of *Bethlehem* were slain, fled from *Jerusalem* to *Adummim*, situate in the Wilderness between *Jericho* and *Jerusalem*, about 32 Miles from the Latter, where she privately brought up her Son.

In the Twenty Ninth Year after the Nativity of Christ, *John Baptist*, being Thirty Years of Age, by the Lord's Command took upon him the Ministry, it not being lawful for any to enter into that Function, till they were Thirty Years Old, *Numb. iv.* He then went at the Feast of Tabernacles, from *Adummim* to *Bethabara*, where he took upon him the Ministry of the NEW TESTAMENT, *Annas* the High-Priest being then entered newly into that Office, and soon after, at the Feast of Expiation, our Blessed Lord was baptized, being full Thirty Years of Age. The Year following, the *Sanhedrim*, or great Council of Seventy, sent Messengers to enquire of *John*, whither he was the Christ, or *Elias*, or some other Prophet: And soon after *Caiaphas* being High-Priest, he with the *Sadducees* and *Pharisees*, began to persecute him, so he departed from *Bethabara* to *Anon*, a City of *Galilee*, which was 24 Miles; and after he had preached publickly for a whole Year and Two Months, at the End of the First Year of the Ministry of our Saviour, he was committed to Prison in the Tower of *Mache-*
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St. JOHN the Baptist. 17

*runt*es, by the Command of that bloody Tyrant *Herod*, where he continued till at the Request of an Harlot, he was murdered.



*There are Four Places mentioned
to which he travelled.*



DUMMIM, a Tower Twelve Miles from *Jerusalem*, so called from the frequent Robberies and Murders done thereabout; here the poor Man mentioned by our Saviour, *Luke. 20.* fell among Thieves; and here *Elijah* resided and was fed by Ravens, and drank of the Brook *Cherith*, *1 Kings xvii.* Who was a notable Type of *John the Baptist*, who dwelt in a Cave near this Place, adjacent to the Garden of *Engedi*, where in former Times the Academy and School of the Prophets *Elijah* and *Elisba* was kept; here the *Essenes*, a Sect among the *Jews* lived, who gave themselves wholly to Prayers and good Works, under whose Discipline and Instruction, *John the Baptist* was educated. These *Essenes* never opposed Christ nor his Doctrine, but lived piously and chastely, according to the Custom of the *Nazarites*, reading diligently the Holy Scriptures, and avoiding Idleness as occasioning much Evil,

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and much addicted to the Practice of Physick.

BETHABARA, a Town *East* of the River *Jordan*, 16 Miles from *Jerusalem*, where was a Ferry to pass over; and where *John* first entered upon his Ministry of the NEW TESTAMENT, and preached the Doctrine of Repentance and Baptism to a great Congregation of People there assembled to hear him. Here the Baptist discoursed the Messengers that came to inquire whether he was Christ or not; to whom he answered, That he was neither *Elias*, nor a Prophet of the OLD TESTAMENT, but the Voice of one crying in the Wilderness. Here *Elijah* the Tishbite, who was a Type of *John* the Baptist, was taken up to Heaven in a fiery Chariot. And in the same Place the Priests stood with the Ark of the Covenant, while *Joshua* and the Children of *Israel* passed over *Jordan*; and here *John* baptized Christ the true Ark of the Covenant of the Throne of Grace.

ENON was a Town on the West of *Jordan*, 42 Miles from *Jerusalem*, where was Abundance of Water, and where *John* baptized, it being 2 Miles from *Salem*, where *Jacob* lived formerly, *Gen. xxxiii.* of the Concourse of the Waters it was named *Enon*, or a Fountain that springeth as it were from an Eye, as the Word signifies.

MACHE-

St. J O H N the Baptist. 19

MACHERUS, or *Macherantes*, was a Town of *Perea*, beyond *Jordan*, 20 Miles from *Jerusalem*, scituate upon an high Mountain with a strong Castle built by *Herod Antipas*. Here *John* the Baptist was Beheaded, and though his Disciples buried his Body near that Place, yet afterward the Christians removed the Bones and Relicks to *Samaria*, where they were the second Time interred with great Honour; some Authors say, That *Julian* the vile Apostate, took them up again and burnt them. This City was raised out of its Ruins by *Herod* the Great, who rebuilt it, as also the Castle. But after the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, *Lucius Bassus* a noble Roman besieged the the same, during which Siege *Bassus* took a young Prince of the *Jews* named *Eleazer*, and set up a Cross to crucify him: The Besieged seeing what Lamentations the young Man made, promised the General, that to save his Life, they would surrender the Town, which they did; and the Gates were set open. But the *Romans* being entered, treacherously murdered 1700 Persons, and carried a great Number of Women and Children Captives. There were stately Fountains and Buildings within this City, and a Ewe Tree of an admirable Bigness, and a Cave out of which two Streams of Water issued, the one Hot, the other Cold, as if it were out of two Dugs, which being mingled, were helpful in many Diseases.

*Joseph and Mary retire with the Child
Jesus into Egypt.*



Matth. II. ver. 13, 14.

'And the Angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a Dream, saying, Arise, and take the young Child, and his Mother, and flee into Egypt; and be thou there until I bring the Word: for Herod will seek the young Child to destroy him.

When he arose, he took the young Child and his Mother by Night, and departed into Egypt.



T H E
TRAVELS

Of our
Saviour JESUS CHRIST.



*The Travels of our Lord and
Saviour CHRIST in his
Infancy, Matt. iii. Luke ii.*



FROM *Bethlehem* the Child
Jesus was brought to *Jerusalem*, and there presented in
the Temple, and all Things
being accomplished there, he
was carried from *Nazareth* to
Galilee, 64 Miles. The second Year after his
Birth, the Wise Men brought Gifts and
worshipped

worshipped him, and to prevent his being murdered by *Herod*, *Joseph* and *Mary* went through the Mountains and Desarts of *Judea*, to *Hermopolis* in *Egypt*, 296 Miles. After the Death of *Herod* he was brought back by his Parents to *Nazareth* in *Judea*, and thence to *Jerusalem*, 368 Miles, where his Parents left him, and found him again among the Learned in the Temple, who returned Home with them from *Jerusalem* to *Nazareth*, continuing in Obedience to them, being 24 Miles; so all his Travels were 934 Miles: Concerning the Cities, Towns, and Places to which he travelled, you may read before in those of his Blessed Mother.



*The Travels of our Blessed Lord
and Saviour Jesus Christ from
his Baptism, to the first Year
of his Ministry.*



IN the thirtieth Year of his Age, our Lord went from *Nazareth* to *Bethabara*, near the River *Jordan*, where *John* baptized, and October 17th, (in the Middle of the last Week, spoken of by *Daniel*, Chap. ix.) was there baptized, with the

Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 23

the Testimony of the Holy Spirit, which descended upon him at the same Time, in the likeness of a Dove.

From *Jordan*, Jesus was led by the Spirit into the Wilderness to be tempted by the Devil, and fasted there forty Days, and forty Nights: Where this Wilderness was, and by what Name called, the Evangelists do not mention, but it is thought to be the Desert of *Arabia* the Stony, and that our Saviour fasted upon Mount *Sinai*, where *Moses* and *Elias* fasted the like Time, *Exod. xxiv. 1 Kings xix.* This Desert extending from the Borders of *Egypt*, and the Red Sea, to the River *Jordan*, and from thence by the Country of *Trachonitis*, to the Mountain of *Libanus*; for there was no Place so proper to tempt Christ in, than where the Law was delivered, which is the Power of Sin; for though the Son of God was without Sin, yet he took upon him the Sins of the whole World.

After this, the Devil with extraordinary Boldness came to him, and carried him thro' the Air, and set him upon the Top of the Pinnacle of the Temple, in *Jerusalem*, which was a 120 Miles, which Pinnacle was so exceeding High, that it was hardly discernible, and tempted him to throw himself down. From thence he carried him to a very high Mountain, which *St. Matthew* doth not name; but the Pilgrims who go to *Jerusalem*, are told by the Monks, that it was situate between *Ai* and *Bethel*, where *Abraham* once dwelt: Tho' others think it was Mount *Nebo*,

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or Pisgab, 24 Miles from *Jerusalem*, where God shewed to *Moses* all the Holy Land beyond *Jordan*, and where the Devil now promised our Saviour the Kingdoms of the World, and the Glory of them, saying, *All these will I give thee*, &c. Some are of Opinion, That all these sharp Temptations of Satan, were suffered by Christ in one Day. This Hill is 8 Miles from *Bethabara*, where *John Baptist* baptized, and bare Witness of our Saviour Christ. After the Devil had left him, and the Angels had comforted him, he came thence unto *John*, who told his Disciples, Behold the *Lamb of God which taketh away the Sins of the World*, so these Travels were 140 Miles.

It was not lawful for any to be admitted into the Ministry of the Word, till they were past thirty Years of Age, as we noted, which our Lord being now arrived to, he began to preach publickly, but had wrought no Miracles. Soon after he went to *Cana* in *Galilee*, taking some of his Disciples with him, it being near the Town of *Bethel*, where the Patriarch *Jacob* saw a Ladder which reached from Earth to Heaven, of which Christ makes mention in this Journey, which was 32 Miles, where he graced a Marriage with a notable Miracle, turning six Pots of Water, containing about 168 Gallons, and 3 Quarts, into Wine.

In

Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 25

In the Beginning of *April*, Christ went from *Capernaum* to *Jerusalem* to the Feast of the Passover, which was 56 Miles, and there cast out the Money-changers, and those that sold Sheep and Oxen, and Doves: This was about Forty six Years after *Herod* the Great had rebuilt and beautified the Temple. This first Passover of the Ministry of our Saviour Christ was celebrated upon *April* 6th. and continued seven Days; during which, Jesus performed many Miracles, so that many believed on him, particularly *Nicodemus*, who came to him by Night, and reasoned with him about the Kingdom of God: Here our Lord continued till the Month of *October*, and there celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles, and preached the *acceptable Year of the Lord*. He then went with his Disciples from *Jerusalem*, and began to teach in *Judaea*, and his Disciples baptized: *John* also baptized at this Time upon the Borders of *Galilee*, near *Judaea*, 42 Miles from *Jerusalem*, he being not yet cast into Prison: Therefore, Christ chose him a Place to teach in upon the River *Jordan*, that they might meet and converse together. *John* then began to preach up Christ to be the Son of God, and Bridegroom of the Church, and in many Places called himself *the Friend of the Bridegroom*: From whence it is evident, that they did often discourse together. In the Month of *December*, our Lord being assured of the Imprisonment of *John*, and the Hatred of the *Pharisees*, went from *Jordan* towards *Galilee*, through *Samaria*, in

which Country was *Jacob's Well*, where he discoursed with the Woman of *Sichem*, and was received with Joy by the *Galileans*, because of his Miracles which they had seen and heard of. At this Time a certain Ruler came to him, and besought him to heal his Son, who lay sick of a Feaver. Our Saviour told him, His Son was made whole the same Hour; which he finding to be true, he believed Jesus to be the *Messiah*. It is said this Ruler's Name was *Chuza*, an Officer under *Herod*, and that *Johanna*, which signifies *Gracious*, who ministered of her Substance to Christ, was his Wife, *John iv.* so those Travels were 192 Miles.



The Towns and Places to which he travelled, were



CANA in *Galilee*, where our blessed Lord and Saviour turned Water into Wine, being Distant from *Jerusalem*, about 68 Miles: The Place where this Miracle was wrought is shewed to this Day, but it is many Steps within the Ground, several Churches and great Buildings being erected upon it, which are ruined, and this ancient Place is now under the Earth. Here it was that the Angel *Gabrie*

Grabriel saluted the Virgin *Mary*, and declared to her the Nativity of our Saviour Christ; and many other Miracles were wrought: It was called *Cana* in *Galilee*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name upon the Borders of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, where dwelt the *Syrophœnician* Woman, who besought our Lord to heal her Daughter who was possessed with a Devil, *Mat. xv. Mark vii.* and was called *Cana* the Greater, the Less being about 44 Miles distant, so called from the Reeds that grew in the marshy Ground about it.

CAPERNAUM, signifies in the *Hebrew*, a Town of *Comfort*, from its pleasant Scituation, where our Saviour dwelt and wrought many Miracles: *Mat. ix.* calls it the City of our Saviour; and that he was there an Inhabitant appears, when he was required by the Collector, to pay Tribute: He asked *Peter*, of whom the Kings of the Earth took Tribute, and *Peter* answering, *Of Strangers.* Then quoth he, *The Children are free.* Yet to give no Offence, he paid the same. This Town may therefore be justly termed the City of *Consolation*, since our Saviour Christ dwelt there, who with his Doctrine and Preaching, refreshed and comforted all such as were afflicted with the Burden of their Sins. But the Citizens and great Men regarding only their worldly Gain, disregarded his Miracles and pious Instructions, neglecting and contemning the Salvation which he freely offered them, which made him threaten them with this severe Sentence; *And thou, Capernaum, which*

which seemest to be exalted up into Heaven, shall be cast down into Hell; for if the Miracles had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah, that have been done in thee, they had continued unto this Day. Verily, verily, I say unto you, It shall be easier for Sodom and Gomorrah in the Day of Judgement, than for thee, Mat. xi. For other Cities had never the Honour nor Dignity of our Saviour's Presence among them, and for their Ingratitude and Impiety, this City was afterward several Times ruined and destroyed, as well by the Romans, as other Nations; so that at this Day this glorious City is become desolate, there being only eight or ten Houses, or Sheds to be seen.

SICHAR, anciently called *Sichem*, where *Dinah* Jacob's Daughter was ravished, Gen. xxxiv. which Town *Abimelech* out of mere Malice, and without any Occasion, utterly destroyed, and sowed it with Salt, Jud. ix. But *Feroboam*, King of *Israel*, rebuilt it, and kept his Court there; it was a free Town, where a Man who had killed another, might refuge himself, *Joshua* x. It was afterwards called *Sichar*, because, as *M. Luther* says, The Inhabitants were given to Voluptuousness and Drunkenness; the Word *Schacher* signifying to be drunk, or swallow pleasant Wines, of which they made Plenty in that Town of Apples, Palmtrees, and Honey, tasting much like Hippocras. It was utterly wasted by the Romans, but built again, and named *Nicopolis*. It abounds with all Manner of Delights, and is pleasantly seated, but can-

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cannot be fortified, lying in a Valley between two high Mountains, so that one may throw a Stone from the Top into the City; neither have the Inhabitants any Security but in flying away, if they should be assaulted by an Enemy. About a Furlong from this City, without the South Gate, is *Jacob's Well*, at the Brim of which our Saviour sat when he was weary, *John iv.* and where he discoursed with the Woman of *Samaria*; it is about 36 Miles from *Jerusalem*. Near this Well, are the Ruins of a great Town, thought to be old *Sichem*, and a very large and sumptuous City by the noble Marble Pillars, and other Marks of Grandour. The Soil is pleasant and fruitful, the only Want being of Water. This Well stands in the High-way, as the Pilgrims pass to *Jerusalem*. On the right Hand above it, is an exceeding high Mountain, divided on the Top into two Parts, one called *Gerizim*, and the other *Ebal*; upon the First, *Joshua* built an Altar, and the People standing upon Mount *Ebal*, he caused the whole Book of *Deuteronomy* to be read over, with the Blessings and Cursings, so that all the People might hear them, *Deut. xxyii.* Not far hence is that Piece of Ground which *Jacob* gave to *Joseph*, more than to the rest of his Brethren, *Gen. xlviii.* It is a large fruitful Valley, where there lye buried in a pleasant Garden the Bones of *Jacob* and *Joseph*, which were brought out of *Egypt*, *Joshua xxiv.* some Remains of which Sepulchres are yet visible, as well as the Place upon Mount *Gerizim*.

zim, where *Sanballat* built a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, in contempt of the Temple at *Jerusalem*. The chief Priest of this Heathen Temple was one *Manasses*, a Fugitive of the Stock of *Levi*, who was Brother to *Jadilus*, chief Priest of *Jerusalem*, *Nebem. xiii.* But 200 Years after its first Foundation, *John Hircannus*, high Priest of *Jerusalem*, utterly demolished it.



The Travels of our Lord and Saviour in the second Year of his Ministry, which was the thirty second Year of his Age.



IN the Month of *January*, *Jesus* went from *Cana* in *Galilee*, to *Nazareth*, about 8 Miles: Here on the Sabbath-day he went into the Synagogue and began to teach, infomuch that the Inhabitants were astonished at his Doctrine, but the Citizens being ingrateful, he returned to *Capernaum*, where he had chosen to dwell before any other Place, *Luke iv. Mark iv.* The next Month he travelled about all *Galilee*, preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, healing the Sick, and those that were diseased among

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among the People. In this Visitation our Saviour went to *Cesarea Philippi*, 8 Miles from *Capernaum*; here *Matthew* was called, as he was at the Receipt of Custome, (and the Woman was healed of her bloody Issue;) he was afterwards chosen to be an Apostle, *Luke v.* At this Time the Inhabitants brought to him many who were possessed with Devils, and afflicted with other Diseases, all which he healed; whereupon there followed him a great Company from *Galilee*, *Jerusalem*, *Judaea*, and out of all the Countries beyond *Jordan*, *Mat. iv.* having made this Journey, he returned back to *Capernaum*.

After this was the Feast of the *Jews*, and Jesus went up to *Jerusalem* to celebrate the Feast of the Passover, which this Year happened a little before Harvest. This second Passover, after the Ministry of Christ, fell upon *March 26th*, at which Time our Lord celebrated the same with his Disciples, according to the Law of God. Here on the Sabbath-day he healed the impotent Man, that had lain diseased 38 Years at the Pool of *Bezetha*. Going with his Disciples at the End of the Passover, over the Fields of *Jerusalem*, his Disciples being hungry began to pluck the Ears of Corn, and to eat them, for which, the *Pharisees* being offended, began to reprehend him, which occasioned the Disputation about the Sabbath, *Luke vi.*

He

He went thence to *Perea*, a Country under the Jurisdiction of *Herod Antipater*, and there he healed the Man with the withered Hand, *Mark iii.* But when the *Herodian* Council heard that he had performed this Cure on the Sabbath-day, they were so enraged, that they sought an Opportunity to put him to Death : whereupon he went thence to the Sea of *Galilee*, which was 40 Miles, and going up into a Mountain not far from *Capernaum*, he chose the twelve Apostles, *Luke vi.* and preached to the People, who resorted thither from the Country round about, and heard him with great Attention and Diligence. Having ended his Sermon, he came down from the Mountain, and cured the diseased Man of the Leprosy ; and going thence to *Capernaum*, he healed the *Centurion's* Servant.

In the Month of *May*, our Saviour went from *Galilee* to *Jerusalem*, to keep the Feast of *Pentecost*, and coming to the Gates of the City *Naim*, scituate on the Borders of *Samaria*, he there called the Widow's Son to Life. He went thence to *Jerusalem*, that he might celebrate that Feast, according to the Law of God, *Exod. xxiii.* *Thrice every Year, shall every Male-child appear before the Lord thy God :* For it behoved our Saviour to go yearly to the principal Feasts ; namely, the Feast of the Passover, the Feast of *Pentecost*, and the Feast of Tabernacles. A while after, *John Baptist*, being then in Prison, hearing of the many Miracles our Saviour wrought in *Jerusalem* and *Judea*, he sent Two of his Disciples from the

Castle

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Castle of *Macherantes*, to ask him, Whether he were the expected *Messiah* or No. When they came to Jesus, he at the same Time, cured many of their Sickneses and Infirmities, expelled evil Spirits out of others, and gave Sight to several Blind-men ; and then said to the two Disciples, *Go your Ways, and tell John the Things you have seen and heard, that the Blind see, the Halt walk, the Lepers are cleansed, the Deaf hear, the Dead are raised, and the Poor receive the Gospel, and blessed is he that shall not be offended in me, Mat. xi. Luke vii.*

Soon after Jesus went with his twelve Disciples out of *Judaea* into *Galilee*, 56 Miles, and in divers Cities and Towns there, he began to preach the Gospel of Life and Salvation, divers Women following him, who he had healed of evil Spirits, and other Maladies, but principally *Mary Magdalene*, out of whom he cast seven Devils, and *Joanna* the Wife of *Chuzar*, *Herod's* Steward, who all ministred unto him of their Substance, *Luke viii.* After he had visited many Places thereabout, he returned to *Capernaum*, and resided there for some Time, while he dispossessed the Man of a Devil, who made him *Lame*, *Blind*, and *Dumb* ; and going thence to the Sea, he spake eight Parables ; and in the Country of the *Gadarens*, he cast a Legion out of two Men, but suffered them to enter into the Herd of *Swine*, being about 3000, which ran violently down into the Sea, and were drowned. He then healed a Man of a dead Palsy, and went to the Sea-shore, where a great Multitude expected

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pected him, to whom he preached the glad Tydings of Salvation; and coming to *Cesarea Philippi*, he was invited by *Matthew*, to eat Bread with him, and other *Publicans* and Sinners; at the same Time disputing and putting the *Pharisees* to silence. Here he restored the Daughter of *Jairus* to Life, *Mat. ix.* giving likewise to two Blind-men their Sight, and casting out an evil Spirit.

Our Lord went thence to *Nazareth*, 36 Miles, where the Ingratitude and Contempt of the Citizens, prevented him from working any great Miracles. And the Feast of Tabernacles being at Hand, he went toward *Jerusalem*, visiting the Cities and Towns adjacent; and observing that the People wanted Teachers, he said to his Disciples, *Lo, the Harvest is great, but the Labourers are few*; and thereupon sent out his Disciples to preach the Gospel to them, *Mat. ix. Luke ix.* From *Galilee* our Saviour came to *Jerusalem*, 64 Miles, where from the 20th, to the 27th of *December*, he celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles, according to the Law of *Moses*, *Levi. xxiii. 39.* *When you have gathered in all the Fruits of the Fields of your Lands, in the seventh Month you shall celebrate a Feast unto the Lord your God seven Days, &c.* The rest of the Travels of Christ, during the three last Months of this Year, for the Multitude of them cannot be related. So our Lord travelled in the second Year of his Ministry 912 Miles.

The

The principal Cities, Towns and Villages he passed through, were



CÆSAREA PHILIPPI, 104 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. near the two Wells of *Jor* and *Dan*, which two Streams meet on the E. Side of this City, and make the River *Jordan*. *Philip* the Tetrarch of *Trachonitis*, called this City after his own Name, and in Honour of *Tiberius Cæsar*, then Emperor of *Rome*, added the Name of *Cæsarea*. The Woman who was healed of the bloody Issue, by touching the Hem of our Saviour's Garment, in Token of Thankfulness for so great a Benefit, and in Memory of such a notable Miracle, erected in this City, near the Gates of her House, an Image of Christ made of Brass upon a Stone Pillar, behind which stood her own Figure, as *Eusebius* and other Christian Authors report: They add, That there grew certain physical Herbs near the Place, which were helpful in such Diseases, and counted miraculous; which *Julian* the Apostate envying, caused the same to be broke down, erecting his own Statue in the same Place; but not long after, in a great Storm of Thunder and Lightning, Fire falling from Heaven struck the Image of this Apostate upon

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upon the Breast, and threw it down to the Earth. *Agrippa* King of the *Jews*, much enlarged the City, and called it *Neroniana*, in Honour of the Tyrant *Nero*, but it soon resumed its former Name.

GALILEE: The Sea of *Galilee*, 44 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. 4 Miles Broad, and 12 in Length; some times called the Sea of *Tiberias*, which City stood upon the Banks thereof, as did likewise *Chorazin*, *Capernaum*, *Bethsaida*, *Magdala*, and *Trichaa*; also *Julia* and *Gadara*, E. *Josephus* writes, That the Waters of this Sea were very pleasant and sweet, abounding in Fish of all Kinds, so that a great many Fishermen inhabited on the Coast, who maintained their Families by the Fish they caught therein. About a Mile from *Capernaum* upon the Sea of *Galilee*, is an exceeding high Mountain, beautified with all Sorts of Flowers, Herbs, and Plants; from whence may be seen the whole Sea of *Galilee*, as far as Mount *Libanus*. Here the Inhabitants of the Holy Land, shew a certain Stone, whereon they say our Saviour Christ sate, when he preached to the People that Sermon upon the eight Beatitudes mentioned in *Mat. v.* Here he chose the twelve Apostles, *Luke vi.* and our Lord descending from thence to the Suburbs of *Capernaum*, healed a Man that was infected with a Leprosy: About a Furlong from this Hill, there ariseth a Fountain which is encompassed with a Wall, and thought to be a Vein of *Nilus*, because such Fishes were taken in it, as are no where to be found but in

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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 37

in that River. Some Paces from this Wall, they shew the Place where it is reported, Jesus appeared to his seven Disciples after his Resurrection, and asked them whether they had any Meat; near which it is said, The Disciples drew up in their Nets that prodigious Draught of Fishes.

N A I M, is a pleasant fruitful Place, 48 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. and typically represents the Condition of the Children of this World, who live in all Manner of Pleasures and Delights, never thinking of Sorrow nor Death, till they approach them, and then they all are loathsome to them, and bring them into everlasting Misery: But the Children of God have this Hope left, That as Christ Jesus raised the Widow's Son at the Gates of this City, he will by his mighty Power, raise us again out of the Dust, and make us Partakers with him in his Heavenly Habitation. This Town stood in the Land of *Samaria*, on the East Side of Mount *Tabor*, near Mount *Hermor*, of which two Hills you may read in *Psalms* lxxxix. Two Miles hence is the Village of *Shunem*, to which *Elisba* often resorted, 2 *Kings* iv.

G A D A R A H, or *Gedarab*, was in the Time of St. *Jerom*, 400 Years after the Birth of our Saviour, a famous City, upon an high Mountain, East of the Sea of *Galilee*, beyond *Jordan*; near which Place *Strabo* reporteth, is a Lake of a very venomous Quality, of the Water whereof if any Beast drinketh, he loseth his Horns, his Hoofs, and his Hair; and

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and there is a Tradition that this Infectious Quality was occasioned by the Corruption of the three thousand Swine, which our Saviour permitted the Devil to enter into, out of the Person possessed, whereby they run violently down into the Sea, and were drowned, *Mat. viii.*

GENESARETH, a Country N. W. from the Sea of *Galilee*, and was called the Lake of *Genesareth*, *Luke v.* It is a very pleasant and fruitful Land, abounding with Pomegranates, Palm-trees, Olives, Vines, Apples, and all Kind of delightful Fruits, and Plants, and was called, The Garden of a Prince: It is 55 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*, of which you may read, *Mat. vi. 14.* The chief Cities of this Territory, are *Capernaum* and *Bethsaida*, which were in our Saviour's Time very large and populous Places, but at this Day there are not above eight or ten Houses standing.



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*The Travels of our Blessed Lord
in the third Year of his Mi-
nistry, and the Thirty third of
his Age.*



IN the Beginning of this Year, our Saviour journeyed from *Jerusalem*, 56 Miles into *Galilee*, where, as may be gathered out of the *Evangelists*, he continued most Part of *January* and *February*, and now the Spring approaching, (about the Time of the Death of *John the Baptist*, who continued two Years and an Half in his Ministry) our Lord wrought many wonderful Miracles not far from *Bethsaida*. The same Time the Feast of the Passover drawing nigh, which was the third Passover of our Saviour's Ministry, he travelled from thence over *Jordan*, and so beyond the Sea of *Tiberias*, *Mat. xiv.* At the same Time the Apostles of Christ being dispersed through all *Judea* and *Galilee*, preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven; upon hearing of the untimely Death of *John the Baptist*, returned with all speed to our Saviour Christ, that so they might be secure from the Tyranny of *Herod*. The Disciples of *John* came likewise to him, with an Account of the bloody Death of their Master,

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Master, and confirmed the Truth thereof. In the Month of *April* he went into a Ship, and sailed about four Miles to the further Side of the Sea of *Galilee*, where in a certain Desert he fed Five thousand Men with Five barley Loaves and two Fishes.

From thence he returned back by Sea to *Caper-naum*, where he made that long Sermon of the Spiritual Eating of his Flesh, *John vi.* from whence he went to *Jerusalem*, 56 Miles, to the third Passover of his Ministry, which according to the Ecclesiastical Computation he celebrated for the Space of eight Days, in the City of *Jerusaiem*, that is from the thirteenth of *April*, to the twentieth of the same Month. After this Feast of the Passover, the *Jews* consulted how they might put Jesus to Death; whereupon he went 56 Miles from thence to the Sea of *Galilee*. Soon after the Controversy that happened among the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*, about the Tradition of the Elders, he departed thence to the Borders of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, where he entered into an House, *Mat. xv.* desiring to be private; but the Importunity of a *Syrophœnician* Woman, obliged him to cast the Devil out of her Daughter, after which he went through the Borders of *Decapolis*, to the *Galilean* Sea, and by the Way healed a Man both Blind and Dumb, *Mark vii.* and thence ascending into a Mountain, he cured many that were Blind and Lame, and the third Day after fed Four thousand with seven Loaves and two Fishes.

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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 41

In the Month of *May*, he went into a Ship and sailed to *Dalmatia*, upon the Borders of *Magdala*; here he propounded the Sign of the Prophet *Jonab*, to the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*, *Mat. xv. 16.* From thence he sailed to *Bethsaida*, and by the Way admonished his Disciples to take heed of their Leaven; and entering into the Town, restored a Blind-man to his Sight. The Feast of *Pentecost* happening upon *June 2*, he observed it according as God commanded, *Exod. xxiii.* after which he returned from *Jerusalem* to *Galilee*, being 56 Miles, and dwelt at *Capernaum*. Next Month he came to *Cesarea Philippi*, 48 Miles, where *St. Peter*, in the Name of all the Disciples, made that notable Confession, saying, *Thou art Christ the Son of the living God.* He journeyed thence to Mount *Tabor*, 48 Miles *S. W.* where he was transfigured, and next Day he cured the Lunatick, and cast out a Devil, *Mat. vii. Mark ix.* Coming into *Galilee*, he there confirmed the Doctrine he preached with many wonderful Miracles, to the Amazement of his Disciples, where he put them in Mind of his Sufferings and his Death, *Mat. xvii. Luke ix.*

Returning from Mount *Tabor* to *Capernaum*, 10 Miles; at which Time the *Publicans* requiring Tribute-money from him, *St. Peter* went to the Lake of *Gennesareth*, where he caught a Fish, and in his Mouth found a *Roman Coin*, called a *Stater*, worth half a Crown, which he paid the Poll for his Master and himself. Here our Saviour made a long Sermon, wherein he re-

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prehended

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prehended the Pride and Arrogancy of his Disciples, and taught the Doctrine of the Remission of Sins, *Mat. xii. Mark ix.* In *August* he determined to make a Journey through *Samaria* into *Judæa*, to visit the Churches by the Way, and to proceed thence to *Jerusalem*, to the Feast of Tabernacles, *John vii.* but the *Samaritans* would not receive him, wherefore he turned aside into *Galilee*, *Luke ix.* where a certain Man came to him, saying, *I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.* But Christ answered him, saying, *The foxes have Holes, and the Fowls of the Heavens have Nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his Head,* *Mat. viii.* And to another Jesus said, *Follow thou me;* but he answered, *Let me go first and bury my Father.* Another likewise would have followed Christ, but he would first take leave of his Friends, *Luke ix.*

In *September*, about the Time of the second Harvest preceeding the Feast of Tabernacles, *Lev. xxiii,* our Lord began his last Visitation throughout all the Land of *Judæa*, at which Time he sent forth Seventy of his Disciples into *Galilee*, to prepare his Way, and so dispersed Labourers into his Harvest, which was then at Hand, and to which he alludes when he says, *The Harvest is great, but the Labourers are few,* *Luke x.* The next Month *October 9th*, this Feast was celebrated in *Jerusalem*, whither the Disciples, and those that were akin to our Saviour according to the Flesh went up; and soon after Christ himself went up likewise, and on the last Day of the

Saviour J E S U S C H R I S T. 43

the Feast, he taught a second Time in the Temple publickly, and so continued preaching, and doing Miracles in *Jerusalem*, till the Feast of the Dedication, which was kept about the Middle of Winter, *Mat. iy.* He continued preaching daily in the Temple, and at Night retired to rest in the Mount of *Olives*, which was about a Mile from *Jerusalem*, and every Morning returned back thither. Here the *Scribes* and *Pharisees* brought a Woman who had been taken in *Adultery*, even in the very *Act*, saying, *Master, what shall we do to this Woman?* Who answered, *He that bath no Sin, let him throw the first Stone at her:* But being sensible of their own Guilt, they went away leaving her alone; and our Saviour bid her go and sin no more, *John viii.*

About this Time he preached those Sermons, *John viii.*, concerning the Power of the Son of God; and a great Disputation happening between him and the *Jews*, they were so enraged, that they attempted to stone him, had he not invisibly withdrawn from among them. He afterward recited the Parable of the Sheep, and the good Shepherd, *John x;* and upon the Sabbath-day, a while before the Feast of the Dedication, he healed a Man that was born blind, at which the *Jews* were so angry, that, pretending he had profaned the Sabbath, they surrounded him in *Solomon's Porch*, and because he openly declared, That he was the Son of God; they began to be very furious, and took up Stones to have murdered him; but he escaped out of their Hands, and went

from thence beyond *Jordan*, where he continued all the Winter, *John* x. Before his going, certain of the seventy Disciples whom he had sent about to preach the Gospel sometime before, returned back, and there he declared to them the Parable of the Man descending from *Fericho* to *Jerusalem*; which Parable seems accommodated to the present Occasion, because our Saviour was to go that Journey, and pass through large Desarts and Wildernesses, which were very dangerous, and proper for committing such Villainies. By the Way he went to *Bethany*, and visited *Mary* and *Martha*; the Former sitting at his Feet gave diligent Heed to his Doctrine, *Luke* x. Taking leave of these two Sisters, he went to *Bethabara* beyond *Jordan*, being about the Midst of Winter, where *John* baptized, our Saviour being at that Time about thirty three Years of Age.

Some are of a Opinion, That the long Journey of our Lord, when he went to visit all *Judea*, with the sending forth of his Disciples, and divers other Miracles mentioned by *St. Luke*, from the ninth to the sixteenth Chapter of his Gospel, were performed the Beginning of the following Year; but I reckon that all those Things could not be done in the Space of four Months, and before the Feast of the Dedication; after which there were but two Months, between it and the Raising up of *Lazarus*; in which short Time all those Passages related by *St. Luke*, could not possibly be accomplished, especially since
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our Saviour wintered some Time in *Betharabia*, and there taught the Multitude that came unto him, *John ii.* So these Travels of Christ were about 569 Miles, besides the Excursions that he made in visiting and teaching in other Places, which were so many, that it was not possible for the Evangelist to record them.



The principal Cities, Towns, and Villages, whither our Saviour journeyed, in the third Year of his Ministry, and the thirty third of his Age.



BETHSAIDA signifies, The House of hunting, inhabited and much frequented by Hunters and Fishers mentioned, *Jer. xvi.* where the Lord threatens to send many Hunters and Fishers against Egypt, who should fish them, and hunt them from every Mountain, and every Hill, and out of the Holes of the Rocks. In this Town dwelt three of the Apostles, Peter, Andrew, and John; it was situated W. of the Sea of Galilee, 16 Miles N. from Jerusalem, and abounding with Fish. Peter and Andrew were Fisher-men, and in that Vocation got their Living, till they were called by Christ, and

made Fishers of Men, *Mat. iv.* it was at first but a small Town, and doubtless so named from hunting, being adjacent to a Wilderness which had a Multitude of all Sorts of wild Beasts. *Philip* the Tetrarch founded or enlarged this Town, and furnished it with Inhabitants, calling it *Julia*, in Honour of the Daughter of *Augustus Caesar*; but in Time it resumed its ancient Name, even from the Time of Christ to this Day. This City hath an ancient Water-course, which *Josephus* calls little *Jordan*, and falleth into the Sea of *Galilee*, near *Capernaum*, the Channel whereof appears at this Day. Here our Saviour preached many excellent Sermons, and performed many wonderful Miracles, *Mark viii.* But for the Ingratitude and Impiety of the Citizens, the Woe of our Saviour fell upon them; *Woe to thee Chorazin, Woe to thee Bethsaida, for if the Miracles had been done in Tyre, and Sidon, which have been done in thee, they would long ere this have repented in Sackcloth and Ashes: Verily, verily, I say unto you, it shall be easier for Tyre and Sidon, in the Day of Judgement, than for you, Mat. xi. Luke x.* This Prophecy of our Saviour was fulfilled upon them accordingly; for after sundry Calamities and Devastations, the Town was intirely demolished, scarce six Houses remaining to this Day.

CHORAZIN is scituate on the further Side of *Jordan*, near the Sea of *Galilee*, not far from *Capernaum*, 16 Miles from *Jerusalem*. This City also neglecting to hearken to the preaching,

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preaching, notwithstanding the Miracles of the Blessed Jesus, fell under the same Condemnation, not an House remaining; and the Ruins of so fine a Town scarce to be discerned.

TIBERIAS stands on the West of the Sea of Galilee, 48 Miles from Jerusalem. Herod the Tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John Baptist, beautified this City with many stately Buildings, encompassed it with strong Walls, and called it *Tiberias*, after the Name of *Tiberius Caesar*; he also invited great Numbers of People to come and inhabit there, endowing it with large Priviledges, and allured many of the Jews with Gifts and fair Speeches to come and settle there with their Families; and both Rich and Poor began according to their Abilities to build Houses, so that in a short Time it was very populous.

Five Miles S. on the Shore of the Sea of Galilee, near *Tiberias* was a Town called *Tarichæa*, where *Josephus* the Jewish Commander and Historian dwelt. Now it happened that upon some Discontent, the Citizens of *Tiberias* made an Insurrection, of which *Josephus* having an Intelligence, he caused all the Gates of *Tarichæa* to be shut, that none should come from *Tiberias*, and invite them to joyn in their Rebellion; and sent them secret Orders to bring together all the Ships, and other Vessels that were upon the Lake, being 230, all which he manned with ten Seamen a piece, and suddenly sailed towards *Tiberias*, and came up so near, that the Citizens from

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the Walls might discern them; and leaving the rest of his Navy at that Distance, took only one Ship with seven Men, and approaching to the Shore, as if he designed to treat with them; The *Tiberians* observing such a great Number of Ships, which they judged to be full of Soldiers, and the Resolution of *Josephus*, they were so affrighted, that they instantly threw down their Arms, intreating him to have Pity upon them, and not to destroy them and their City; but he absolutely refused to pardon them, unless they delivered the Governour up to his Mercy, which they did accordingly. He then settled the Affairs of the Town, and returned with the Ruler to *Tarichæa*, whose Name was *Citus*, and appeared to be the principal Rebel and Incendiary. He then commanded one of his Guards to cut off both his Hands, *Citus* hearing his Sentence, humbly begged that one Hand might be saved, and he would willingly lose the other, which Request was with some difficulty granted, upon Condition that he would cut off his own Hand; accordingly he with his right Hand cut off his Left. *Josephus* then pardoned and sent back the Prisoners he had taken, and the Inhabitants afterward continued loyal and obedient.

Vespasian invaded *Tiberias* in his Expedition against *Jerusalem*, but the People finding themselves utterly unable to resist his mighty Army, opened their Gates, and submitted to his Power, receiving him and all his Forces with Musick and Songs into the City, accom-

panied

panyed with great Shouts and Acclamations, calling him, Their Saviour and Protector : With which Entertainment he was so pleased, that he commanded his Soldiers to abstain from all Manner of Rapine and Violence, and having broken down a great Part of the Wall for preventing any future Rebellions, he departed peaceably from the City ; which as a late Author relates, is still a fair Town, having many Baths and wholesome Springs ; and the Ruins of many famous Buildings, and yet visible ; the Land is very pleasant and fruitful, abounding with Palm-trees, Vines, Olives, and the like ; it was formerly situated in the Tribe of *Issachar*.

TYRUS, or *Tyre*, was the chief City of *Phœnicia*, 100 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*, built first by the Citizens of *Sidon* 240 Years before the Temple of *Solomon*, just in the Place where the Ruins of ancient *Tyre* are to be seen at this Day. It grew famous about the Time of the Destruction of *Troy*, but King *Agenor* removed it to a Rock which stood in the Heart of the *Mediterranean Sea*, encompassed therewith like an Island, *Ezek. xxvi.* He bestowed great Cost in fortifying the same, and strengthened it with high Walls, famous Buildings, and convenient Havens for Ships. It was about three Miles round, and two wide ; yet accounted the great Mart Town, to which Merchants from three Parts of the World resorted, for buying and selling all Sorts of Merchandize, the Situation and Strength of the Place making it famous. It was distant

stant from the Continent of *Phœnicia*, near 2 Miles, upon which the Citizens obtained a Portion of Land, containing 19000 Paces for the Maintenance of the People, who growing very rich by their great Traffick, built several large Cities and Towns in the more remote Parts to enlarge their Jurisdiction, namely *Leptis*, *Utica*, and *Carthage* in *Africa*; and likewise *Cales*, or *Cadiz*, in a fine Island not far from *Hercules Pillars* in the *Mediterranean Sea*; this increased both their Power, and their Pride, so that the Citizens of *Tyrus* counted themselves Princes, being clothed in Scarlet and Purple Garments, they having attained the Art of Dying in these Colours so finely, that for their Rarity they were transported to most foreign Countries. But their extream Arrogance and Presumption occasioned their being twice conquered and ruined, first by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon*, and then by *Alexander* the Great.

The Cause of their Destruction by *Alexander*, was, Because on a Time sending Ambassadors to him, among other Rarities, they presented him with a Crown of Gold, in Token of Friendship, and congratulated him for his mighty Successes, which he accepted very kindly, and gave them Royal Entertainment, as to his best Friends, and among other Things told them, That he would come to their City and offer Sacrifice to *Hercules*; the Kings of *Macedon* being of Opinion, That they were the Off-spring of that God, and withal, that he was commanded by the Oracle

cle to make such an Offering. The Ambassadors being apprehensive of his Power, answered, That the Temple of *Hercules* stood at *Paetron*, without the Walls of this City, where ancient *Tyre* stood, so that he might easily come and offer Sacrifice there. The King perceiving their Jealousie, and that they doubted his Fidelity, fell into a great Rage, saying, "And do you proud Citizens put
" such trust in the Strength and Scituation of
" your City, that you think I am not able to
" come to it with an Army by Land; you
" shall be sensible in a short Time that your
" City stands upon the Continent, and that I
" will enter and plunder the same."

With these terrible Threats, the Ambassadors were dismissed, and soon after *Alexander* followed them with a potent Army, though it was generally believed that it was almost impossible for him to compass his Design, by reason of the Violence of the Winds, and the Vehemency of the Waters; besides, the City was fortified with such exceeding high Walls, and strong Forts and Towers, that it was thought impossible to bring any Engines to batter them, or fasten any scaling Ladders to ascend the Walls. Twice *Alexander* made an Attempt by sinking into the Sea very large Trees of *Libanus*, and laying heaps of the Ruins of old *Tyre* to have made a Bridge, or else to have joyned it with the Continent, insomuch that the *Tyrians* scoffed at the *Macedonians*, saying, *What, does Alexander your King pretend to conquer Neptune the God of the Sea?* For the

the Sea was so tempestuous, that it carried away all Things before it, and broke the Ships that were joyned together to make a Bridge, and drowned the Soldiers that were engaged in this desperate Enterprife. During this Siege, a Citizen dreamed that their Idol *Apollo* would depart from thence, to prevent which they bound the Image with a Chain of Gold to a strong Pillar. There was likewise a *Macedonian* Soldier, who breaking his Bread, there fell from it some few Drops of Blood, at which Prodigy *Alexander* being amazed, *Aristander* a famous Soothsayer assured him, That if the Blood had issued from the Outside of the Bread, it had betokened some heavy Misfortune to the *Macedonians*, but since it came from the Inside, it presaged, That he should suddenly reduce the Town, which he had so long besieged; and so it happened; for after seven Months beleaguering the same, he was constrained to fasten a great Number of Ships together with Chains and Bars of Iron, upon which placing many Engines for Battery, they at length entered the City, which Exploit *Alexander* performed in the Twenty fifth Year of his Age, and 300 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.

One Thing was very memorable in the Time of the Siege, That *Alexander*, before any of his Soldiers would attempt to ascend the Walls, went himself in Person in royal Armour, with his Crown on his Head, and scaled an high Tower of the City, and with extraordinary Resolution much endamaged

maged the Enemy, who perceiving him to be the King, resorted to the Place in great Numbers, and shot at him with all their Might, but he valiantly defended himself, and compelled them to retire till he was relieved by his Army. In this Assault 6000 of the Inhabitants were slain. He then entered the Walls, plundered the City, and caused 2000 Men to be fastened to Crosses, and thrown into the Sea. From whence we may conclude, That God Almighty did by this young Prince accomplish this great Work, that the Prophecies of the Prophets *Isaiah*, c. xxiii. *Jeremiah*, c. xliii. *Ezek.* c. xxv. 26. might be fulfilled. *Alexander* then caused the Sea to be filled up, that it might be no more an Island, and joyned it to the Continent, upon which Place he caused *Tyrus* to be rebuilt, and surrounded with a Wall 25 Foot thick, and raised 12 mighty Towers, that it might be of sufficient Strength to oppose the Violence of any Enemy; so that it continued quiet for a long while, being in the Time of our Saviour, a very famous City, though it never attained to its former Power and Dignity after *Alexander* had conquered it. The ancient City of *Tyre*, was distant S. from the same.

Our Saviour Christ being on the Borders of *Tyrus* and *Sidon*, dispossess'd the Daughter of a Woman of *Canaan* of a Devil, who cruelly tormented her, *Mat.* xv. Many Christians were martyr'd in this City in the Time of *Dioclesian* the Roman Tyrant. In the Year 1160, when the Holy Land was in the Hands
of

of the Christians, there was an Archbishop of Tyre, under whose Government were the Bishops of *Ptolemais*, *Sidon*, and *Bereti*. The holy Man *Origen*, lies buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in this City, as likewise the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, a valiant Prince, who fought many Battles for the Christians, against the *Turks* and *Saracens* in 1160, being overcome by *Saphadinus* the Sultan's Son, and was drowned in the River *Suro*, to the great Grief of his Army. Pope *Alexander III* was a great Enemy to this Emperor, who was obliged to submit to him, and in *St. Mary's Church* in *Venice*, the Pope set his Foot upon his Neck, repeating these Words, *Thou shalt tread upon the Aspe, and the Basilisks, &c.*

ZIDON, or *Sidon*, a City of *Phœnicia*, upon the Shore of the *Mediterranean Sea*, 36 Miles from *Jerusalem*, and 6 from *Tyre*; it was a notable Mart Town, wherein much *Sattin* was made, which was very valuable among the *Jews*, and it is said, That *Joseph of Arimathæa* wrapt the Body of our Saviour in white *Sattin*. The finest Glass was formerly made in that City, though what is made in *England* is now reckoned to exceed that of all Nations. This Town in Times past, was one of the principal Places of *Phœnicia*, but at length *Pride*, *Luxury*, and all other *Lewdness* so increased, that God afflicted them with sundry Punishments; and *Ocho King of Persia* besieged it, which being by Treachery delivered up to him, he burnt it to the Ground,

Ground, above Forty thousand Citizens perished in the Flames. Sometime after, *Darius* the last Emperor of the *Persians*, rebuilt the same, though it wanted much of the Magnificence of the former City, and made one *Strato* King thereof, a proud and arrogant Prince. About 300 Years before the Nativity of Christ, *Alexander* the Great, being but 24 Years of Age, having vanquished the mighty Emperor *Darius*, with not above 40000 Men, though the *Persians* were reckoned near 300000, in a great Battle at *Issa*, a City of *Cilicia*; He sent *Hephestion*, a young Favourite of his, to recommend to the Citizens a certain young Man to be their King, and to depose *Strato*: However, to let them know, That they should elect him whom they judged to be most worthy of this Dignity. The Citizens rejected this Proposal, alledging, That it was not their Custom to chuse any to rule over them, but such as were of the former Kings Progeny or Family. *Hephestion* hearing this Answer, greatly admired their Resolution and Constancy, in refusing to accept of that Nobleman for a King, whom others had sought to advance with Fire and Sword, and said, "I find now there is more Prudence required to govern a Kingdom, than justly to get it: However, name me one of the royal Descent to whom you are willing to be subject." They instantly named *Abdolimus*, who was one of the Royal Family by many Descents; but by reason of his Poverty, he was obliged to live in a Cottage in the Suburbs

of the City, having little else but the Revenue of his Garden to maintain himself withal; but though for his mean Circumstances he was disregarded and contemned, yet he had the general Reputation of being just and upright of Life, who diligently followed his Vocation, being utterly unacquainted with the Disturbances and Transactions of his own Country. As he was digging and labouring in weeding, manuring, and planting Herbs in his little Garden, *Hephestion*, with several principal Citizens, came to his Cottage, carrying along with them the royal Robes and Habiliments. The poor Gardiner was much surprized at the Sight of so many Gallants. *Hephestion* then told him, That they came to make an Exchange with him, and instead of those mean Rags which he had on, to put upon him those kingly Garments which he presented him with, bidding him to go and wash himself, and return again. They then clothed him with those royal Robes, and saluted him as their Sovereign Lord and King. *Hephestion* then added, "Remember now in what State thou art, no more a Gardiner, but a King; take up therefore the Resolution of a sovereign Prince, and govern this City like a Man who is worthy of that Dignity, and remember, that though the Lives and Estates of thy Subjects are at thy Command, yet rule over them with Justice and Lenity, not forgetting that they advanced thee to this Honour." The News was no sooner spread in the neighbouring Cities

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ties and Countries, but many admired, and more envied his good Fortune, (especially the Courtiers of *Alexander*,) who despised his former mean Condition, and affronted him for his Ignorance and Clownishness. But *Alexander* ordering him to be brought into his Presence, and strictly viewing the Lineaments and Proportion of his Person, was of the Opinion, That he was really of royal Extraction, and demanded how he could with Patience endure his former State of Poverty. *I pray God*, said he, *I may rule this Kingdom with as much Content ; for with these Hands I was sufficiently provided with all that I wanted ; and as I had Nothing, so I lacked Nothing.* *Alexander* was so well pleased with this Answer, That he bestowed upon him all the Jewels and royal Ornaments of King *Strato*, and a good Part of the *Persian* Booty, and made him Sovereign of all the adjacent Countries. Thus Providence oft-times plucks the Mighty from their Thrones, and exalts the Poor, who is contented with his own Estate, out of the Dust.

This City, in a short Time, increased into such Numbers, both of Houses and Inhabitants, that in succeeding Ages, it was reckoned the principal Town, (except *Tyrus*) in all *Phœnicia*. But the Wickedness of the Inhabitants, made them often feel the Wrath of the Almighty, as well by the Invasion of Enemies, as by Sicknefs and Famine, according to the Prediction of the Prophets, *Isaiab* xxviii. and *Ezek.* xxviii ; until at length it was utterly

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ly brought to Destruction. The Ruins are seen to this Day, and evidence it to have been a fair and spacious Town.

However, in that Place another City of the same Name was built, though not so large as the Former, yet so well fortified, that having a strong Garrison, it seemed almost invincible, being secured on one Side by the Sea, and upon the other by two great Castles, a Rock as it were in the Heart of the Sea, built by certain Pilgrims, who travelled from *Germany* to visit the holy City *Jerusalem*. The Land is very pleasant and fruitful with Apples, Oranges and Grapes in abundance, which the *Turks*, who are forbid by the *Alchoran* to drink Wine, will not suffer them to cultivate, nor make Wine of. Before the *East Gate* of this ancient City, there is built a Chappel, in which Place it is said, the Woman of *Canaan* intreated our Saviour to cast a Devil out of her Daughter, *Mat. xv.* In this City was made the finest Purple in the World.

CANA *Syro-Phœnicia*, was called *Cana* the Great, scituate upon the Borders of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, 112 Miles North from *Jerusalem*. There was another *Cana* in *Galilee* the Lower, in which City our Saviour turned Water into Wine.

TRACHONITIS; this City was so named from the strong Mountains of *Gilead*, which encompassed the *East Side*; it was formerly inhabited by the Tribe of *Gad*, and the half Tribe of *Manasses*, called in ancient Times *Bashan*, in which *Og* the mighty Giant had

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had a great Command; but *Moses* overcame him, and gave the Land to the two Tribes. In our Saviour's Time the Tetrarch and Governour of it was *Philip* Son to *Herod* the Great, and Brother to *Herod Antipas*, Tetrarch in *Galilee* and *Petrea*, who married *Herodias* his Brother *Philip's* Wife, he being yet alive, and because *John* the Baptist reprov'd him for this unlawful Act, therefore at her Request, he was beheaded in the Castle of *Macherontes*.

DECAPOLIS, so called from the ten Cities scituated therein; so that this Country which was formerly named *Gilead*, was in our Saviour's Time called *Decapolis*. As, 1. *Chorazin*, which our Saviour cursed, *Mat. xi.* 2. *Gamala*, where King *Agrippa* was wounded in the right Arm. 3. *Juliades*, built by *Herod Antipas*, in honour of the Empress *Julia*. 4. *Gadara*, where our Saviour Christ cast out the Legion of Devils, suffering them to enter into the Herd of Swine, *Mat. viii.* 5. *Asteroth*, the chief City in that Country, in the Time of *Og* King of *Bashan*; here the holy Man *Job* had formerly his dwelling. 6. *Jabes*, in *Gilead*, where *Saul* King of *Israel*, lieth buried, 1 *Sam. xxxi.* 7. *Mizpah*, where *Jephthah* devoted his Daughter to the Lord, *Judges xi.* 8. *Ramoth* in *Gilead*, where *Abab* was slain with an Arrow, 1 *Kings xxii.* 9. *Abel* of the Vines, where *Balaams* Ass spake and reprov'd his Master, *Numb. xxii.* 10. *Decapolis*. These are those Cities from whence this Country had its Name, being scituate in the Land of *Gilead*, beyond *Jordan*, where our

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our Blessed Lord healed the Man who was both blind and deaf, *Mark vii.*

MAGDALA, a City W. of the *Galilean* Sea, 52 Miles from *Jerusalem* N. In which Country *Mary* named *Magdalen* was born, called now the Castle of *Magdala*, where the House she lived in is still shewn. Upon the Borders of this Country and *Dalmanutha*, the *Pharisees* and *Sadduces* tempting our holy Saviour, demanded of him a Sign from Heaven. It belonged to the Tribe of *Issachar*.

MOUNT TABOR, a very high round Hill, scituate on the Borders of the Tribes of *Issachar*, and *Zebulon*, 52 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*. Here *Deborah* and *Barak* discomfited the Army of *Sisera*, King of *Canaan*. There was a Town of the same Name at the Foot of this Mountain, where *Ziba* and *Zalmunna*, Kings of the *Midianites*, put to Death the Brothers of *Gideon*, *Judges viii.* Some Authors write it is 4 Miles in Height, and on the Top a Plain about 3 Miles over, on which are plenty of admirable large Trees, with Birds continually singing in the Branches thereof, to the great Delight of all that hear them.

It is the received Opinion, That upon the Top of this Mountain, our Blessed Redeemer in the Presence of *Peter*, *James*, and *John* was transfigured, and talked with the holy Prophets, *Moses* and *Elias*, *Mat. xvii.* *Luke ix.* which Place at this Day, is encompassed with a great Wall, within which is a pleasant Orchard, watered with many Christal Streams, yet no Body inhabits it, though there are many

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many Towns and Inhabitants at the Foot of the Mountain, it being in such Estimation, that they reverence it as the Hill of God, and think that there is no Man worthy to dwell therein. There are yet visible the Ruins of many stately Places and Towns, which harbour many Lyons and other wild Beasts. It aboundeth with Fruits, Herbs, and Vines: The Air is exceeding wholesome, and the Trees and Fields green all the Year round. At the Foot of this Mountain toward *Endor*, S. in the Road from *Syria* to *Egypt*, is shewed the Place where it is said, *Melchisedeck* met with *Abraham*, when he returned from the Battle of the four Kings, *Gen. xiv.* Not far hence is a Chapel built in the Place where it is reported our Saviour Christ descending from the Mountain after the Transfiguration, charged his Disciples, saying, *Tell no Man of the Vision, till the Son of Man be raised from the Dead.* On the E. is the Brook *Kidron*. There is another Hill in upper *Galilee*, 92 Miles from *Jerusa'em*, called Mount *Tabor*, or *Tabor*, 13 Miles from *Cesarea Philippi*, but this was not the Place of our Saviour's Transfiguration.



The

*The Travels of our Saviour
Christ, in the fourth Year of
his Ministry, being the thirty
fourth of his Age.*



IN the Month of *January*, Christ the Son of God, wintered in *Bethabara*, 16 Miles N. E. from *Jerusalem*, where *John* sometimes baptized, *John x.* And many came unto him, saying, *John shewed us no Signs, but all Things that John spake of this Man are true ; and many believed on him.* Now as Christ went into the Desert to preach, his Disciples came to him, saying, *Lord, teach us to pray, as John taught his Disciples to pray.* Whereupon he prescribed to them that Form which is called the *Lord's Prayer*, *Luke xi.* At this Time there came to him a great Multitude, and thronged about him, where he made that long Sermon we find in *Luke xii.* and *xiii Chapters.* The next Sabbath he cured a certain Woman who was diseased of an Infirmary 18 Years, *Luke xiii.* There then came unto him certain *Pharisees*, saying, *Get thee out of the Country, for Herod seeks to kill thee.* To whom Jesus answered, *Go tell that Fox, behold I cast out Devils to Day and to Morrow, and in the third Day I shall be perfected.*

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perfected. He then presently departed out of *Perea*, where *Herod* kept his Court, in the Castle of *Macherantes*, and went into *Galilee* beyond *Jordan*, 28 Miles, *Luke* xiii. and coming into the House of a certain Prince, or Ruler of the *Pharisees*, he healed a Man sick of the Dropsy, and spake the Parable of the Great Supper, *Luke* iv.

In *February* he journeyed through all *Galilee*, being 80 Miles in Length, and 24 Broad. In which Visitation a great Company followed him, and among them several *Publicans* and Sinners; but the *Pharisees* and *Scribes* murmured at him, and opposed the Doctrine of Repentance, which he preached, and the Parables of the lost Sheep, the Woman that had lost her Groat, and the Prodigal Son. He afterward recited to his Disciples the Parable of the unjust Steward, and of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, and preached the Sermon of the Power of Faith, and good Works. Going from *Galilee* through *Samaria* he healed the 10 Lepers, *Luke* xvii. and spake the Parable of the unjust Judge, and likewise that of the poor penitent *Publican*, and the proud *Pharisee*.

In the Month of *March*, our Lord finished his general Visitation, wherein he made so many Excursions to several Places, that the Disciples did not set them all down: Going then into the Borders of *Perea*, and *Judea* beyond *Jordan*, and thence to *Bethabara*, where *John* sometimes baptized, being followed by a great Number of infirm Persons, whom he healed, *Mat.* xix. *Mark* x. There the *Pharisees*

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Jees discourse him about the Doctrine of Divorce, and our Saviour lovingly embraced the little Children. In this Month *Lazarus* the Brother of *Martha* and *Mary*, who dwelt in *Bethany*, fell sick of a mortal Disease, of which they sent Intelligence to our Saviour. This Message came to him the last Day of *March*, in the Year of the World 4000, and the seventieth Weeks mentioned by *Daniel* being then fully ended, it behoved our Saviour, that he might fulfil the Prophecies of the OLD TESTAMENT, to suffer Death, and by his Resurrection and Ascension, enter into the Glory of his Father, and to be Partaker of his Heavenly Kingdom.

Although our Lord had an Account of the Sicknes of *Lazarus*, yet he stayed two Days at *Bethabara*, during which he died ; after *Lazarus* was dead and buried, *Jesus* went from *Bethabara*, towards *Jericho*, Luke xiv. and in the Way a Man came to him and said, Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit Eternal Life. Christ said unto him, Go and sell all thou hast, and give it unto the Poor, and thou shalt find Treasure in Heaven, and then come and follow me ; but because he was very rich, he refused and went his way. He then spake the Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard, and reprehended the Sons of *Zebedee* for their Arrogancy and Ambition. He foretelleth his Disciples of his Death and Passion, and by the Way healed the Blind-man that sat begging, and so entered into *Jericho*, resting that Night in the House of *Zaccheus*, Mat. xx.

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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 65

From hence our Lord went to *Bethany*, being 12 Miles, where he healed *Bartimeus*, the Son of *Timens*, and restored Sight to two Blind-men. Coming at length to *Bethany*,



he by the Power of his Word recalled *Lazarus* to Life, after he had been buried four Days. The Feast of the *Jewish* Passover now
D draw.

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drawing nigh, our Lord went from thence to a Defart, near the City of *Ephraim*, to avoid the Design of the *Jews* to seize upon him; and returning back six Days after, *Martha* administred to him, and *Mary* anointed his Feet, at which *Judas* was offended. Upon the Sabbath-day the *Jews* having notice he was in the House of *Martha*, resorted thither while he was at Supper to see him, and especially *Lazarus*, whom he had raised from the Dead, *John* xii.

After this *Jesus* sitting upon an Ass went toward *Jerusalem*, from whence a Multitude upon the Tydings went forth to meet him, some laying their Garments in the Way, and others Boughs of Trees: Some crying before him, *Hosanna*, to the Son of David, blessed is he that cometh in the Name of the Lord. At this Time Christ wept over *Jerusalem*, and cast out those that bought and sold in the Temple, *Mat.* xxi. In the Evening he went back to *Bethany*, and continued there all Night. In the Evening of this Day *March* 19, the *Jews* chose their Paschal Lamb, according to the Law, *Exod.* xii. The next Day he went back to *Jerusalem*, and by the Way, the Disciples beheld the Fig-tree which our Lord had cursed the Day before, that it was withered up *Mark* xi. Coming into the Temple, he cast out the Money-changers and Merchants: Here he recited to the *Pharisees* the Parable of the Marriage of the King's Daughter; who afterward came and asked him, Whether it was lawful to pay Tribute to *Cesar*, *Mat.* xxi. 22. He

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Saviour J E S U S C H R I S T. 67

He likewise sharply rebuked the *Scribes* and *Pharisees* for their Unbelief, and lamented over *Jerusalem*. He then went to the Mount of *Olives*, almost a Mile, and the Disciples admiring the sumptuous Buildings of the Temple, from thence he took occasion to preach of the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, and the End of the World : He staid that Night upon the Mount of *Olives*, and the next Morning being *April* 1, our Saviour came again to the Temple before Day-light, and went thence to *Bethany*, asking his Disciples by the Way, *Know you not that within two Days, at the Feast of the Passover, the Son of Man shall be delivered into the Hands of Sinners, and be crucified ?* At the same Time the chief Priests assembled together, and took Counsel how they might seize him by Deceit, *Mat. xxvi.* The same Day as our Saviour was in the House of *Simon* the Leper, whom he had cured of that Disease, there came a Woman and brought a Box of precious Ointment, and poured it upon his Head, at which the Disciples murmured, *Mat. xxvi. Mark xiv.* The next Day, the Feast of the Passover being at Hand, our Saviour with his Disciples prepared to eat the Paschal Lamb, being the fourth Passover which our Lord kept, who sent *Peter* and *John* to make ready the Supper, and he with the Rest of his Disciples about Evening went from *Bethany*, where the 14th of *April* he celebrated his last Supper among his Disciples, between seven and eight a Clock in the Evening, and at the same Time instituted the Sacrament of

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the *Lord's-Supper*. About the eighth Hour he washed his Disciples Feet, and leaning upon the Table, pointed out *Judas* that should betray him. In the second Watch of the Night the Traytor went from the Disciples, *John* xiii, and in the mean Time our Lord made that long Sermon recorded by *John* only, in the xiv, xv, and xvi Chapters, and that effectual Prayer in the next Chapter. About the tenth Hour, after they had sung a Psalm, our Saviour went over the Brook *Cedron*, to the Garden of *Gethsemane*, being about half a Mile, where he prayed earnestly, and sweated Water and Blood. About Midnight *Jesus* was betrayed by *Judas* to his Enemies, who three Days before had sold him for thirty Silverlings, about three Pound fifteen Shillings in Value.

From *Gethsemane* the *Jews* brought him to *Jerusalem*, and about one in the Morning they carried him to the House of *Annas*, who was one of the chief Priests; from three a Clock till four, which was about the Time of the Cocks crowing *Peter* denied *Christ*: At the same Time *Casphas* and all the Priests of *Jerusalem* would have condemned the Lord of Glory the Son of God; the Servants and Officers of the Priests likewise smote and mocked him. About five in the Morning he was condemned by the Consent of the whole *Sanhedrim* of the *Jews*: and they by God's Command beginning their Day in the Evening; all the Abuses that *Jesus* suffered belonged to the fourteenth Day of the Month *Abib*. So that just

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Jesus comforted by an Angel.



Luke xxii. ver. 41. 42.

And he was withdrawn from them about a Stone's Cast,
and kneeled down and prayed, saying, Father, if
thou be willing, remove this Cup from me; neverthe-
less, not my Will, but thine be done.

just at the same Time as the Feast of the Paschal Lamb was celebrated among the *Jews*, Christ the true Lamb of God was made a living Sacrifice on the Cross for the Sins of Mankind.

At Six in the Morning the 14th Day of the first Month called *Abib*, or *Nisan*, among the *Jews* being Friday April 3d, our blessed Redeemer was brought before *Pilate*, and *Judas Iscariot* hanged himself, because he had betrayed innocent Blood. An Hour after our Saviour Christ was brought before *Herod Antipas* that bloody Tyrant, who the Year before had murdered *John* the Baptist, where he was ignominiously used. He was thence soon after brought back to *Pilate*, and because the *Jews* were to have a capital Offender delivered to them at the Feast of the Passover, he propounded to them whether they would have Jesus their King, or *Barabbas* a Murderer to be released; but they condemned Jesus, and saved the *Son of the Multitude*, or a seditious Fellow as his Name signifies. About nine in the Morning which the *Jews* called the third Hour of the Day, from Nine to Twelve our Blessed Lord was whipt and crowned with Thorns, and in a Place called *Gabbatha*, *Pontius Pilate* publicly sentenced him to be crucified, and then washed his Hands in token of his Innocency. About Eleven the same Day our Saviour carrying his Cross, was brought to a Place called *Golgotha*, and fastened thereto, *Mark* xiii. so that he hung four Hours, from eleven till about three a Clock in the Afternoon

Crucifixion of Christ.



John xix. ver. 18.

Where they crucified him, and two other with him one
either Side one, and Jesus in the Midst.

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noon upon the Cross; and before that supernatural Eclipse of the Sun, he spoke three memorable Sayings, 1. *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.* 2. He said to his Mother, *Woman, behold thy Son,* and to John being converted, *Behold thy Mother.* 3. To the Thief, *Verily I say unto thee, this Day thou shalt be with me in Paradise.* At twelve a Clock which the Jews call the sixth Hour from the Sun-rising, that wonderful Eclipse of the Sun happened, which was taken Notice of by *Dionysius the Areopagite at Ephesus, 544 Miles from Jerusalem, N. W.* who being surprized thereat, cryed out, *Either the World is at an End, or the God of Nature suffers.* About three in the Afternoon, which the Jews call the 9th Hour, the Sun recovering again its Light, our dying Lord uttered these four Sayings, *My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?* Mat. xxvii. *I Thirst,* John xix. When he had tasted the Sponge, he said, *It is finished.* And after cryed with a loud Voice, *Father, into thy Hands I commend my Spirit,* and then gave up the Ghost; at which Time many miraculous Things happened, Mat. xxvii. Mark xv. Luke xxiii. About four in the Afternoon our Blessed Saviour's Side was pierced by a Launce, out of which issued Water and Blood; and about an Hour after his Body was taken down from the Cross, and buried by *Joseph of Arimathea.*

About the fifteenth Day of the first Month, answering to our 4th of *April* being the great and holy Sabbath of the Jews, our Saviour rested

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Resurrection of Christ.



Luke xxiv. ver. 7.

Saying, The Son of Man must be delivered into the Hands of sinful Men, and be crucified, and the third Day rise again.

rested in his Sepulchre; the Priests being joyful because they thought the Disturber of the Common-peace, who opposed their Authority and Hypocrisy was dead. Designing if possible to prevent his Resurrection, of which he had foretold them; they went to *Pilate*, and obtained a Band of Soldiers to watch the Sepulchre, and seal up the Stone that was at the Mouth thereof. On the 5th Day of *Aprill* in the Morning, our Saviour Christ having overcome Death and the Devil; by his Divine Power raised himself from the Dead, and appeared to *Mary Magdalene*, *John xx.* and afterward to two other Women, who held him by the Feet and worshipped him, *Mat. xxviii.* About Noon he appeared to *Simon Peter*, *Luke xxiv. 1 Cor. xv.* In the Afternoon he accompanied two of his Disciples, almost eight Miles to *Emmaus*, one of these Disciples was *Cleophas* the Brother of *Joseph*, Husband to the blessed Virgin; and the other it is supposed was *St. Luke* himself, because he hath so exactly recorded this Passage.

In the Evening of the same Day he returned invisibly to *Jerusalem*, where his Disciples being assembled together, and the Doors all shut for fear of the *Jews*, Jesus came and stood in the Midst of them, and said, *Peace be unto you*; and shewed himself to all his Disciples, except *Thomas*. But about eight Days after his Resurrection, he appeared again to his Disciples, *Thomas* being present, and the Doors fast, to make it evident that his Omnipotency was not tied to any secondary Causes,



Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 75

The Ascension of our Saviour.



Mark xvi. ver. 19.

So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into Heaven, and sate on the right Hand of God.

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or hindered by the Property of any natural Bodies, which, as St. *Auſtin* ſays, made it the more wonderful, becauſe he appeared to them ſubſtantially and effectually, not as a Phantaſm, or Shadow which vaniſheth away, as being without any corporal Subſtance. In the ſame Month our Saviour appeared again to *Peter, Thomas, Nathaniel*, the Sons of *Zebedee*, and other two Diſciples, as they were Fiſhing upon the Shore of the Sea of *Tiberias*, 56 Miles from *Jeruſalem*, N. He afterward appeared to above 500 Brethren at once, where many worſhipped him, and others doubted, *Mat. xxviii. 1 Cor. xv.* He likewiſe appeared to *James* the Son of *Alpheus*, who with *James* the Son of *Zebedee*, were both crowned with Martyrdom in the City of *Jeruſalem*, about 10 Years after the Reſurrection, the Former being thrown from a Pinacle of the Temple. The fortieth Day after his riſing again, he returned to *Jeruſalem*, where his Diſciples were aſſembled together: And upon *May 14th* in the Sight of them all, with great Triumph and Joy he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth at the right Hand of his Father in Divine Majeſty and Glory. So theſe Travels of our Lord were 319 Miles, but from the Time of his Infancy, to the Day of his Aſcenſion into Heaven, they make 3093 Miles, beſides his uſual Viſitation, going from one Place to another in ing the good Tydings of Salvation to loſt Mankind.

*The Cities, Towns, and other
Places to which our Saviour
travelled.*



ERICH O, a City pleasantly seated in the Tribe of Benjamin, 10 Miles N. E. from Jerusalem. Joshua took this Town by the Sounding of Trumpets of Rams Horns, Joshua vi. It was rebuilt by Hiel, and fortified with a new Wall by Herod the Great King of the Jews, who massacred the innocent Children. It was afterward demolished by the Romans, when Vespasian and his Son Titus invaded Judaea, and destroyed Jerusalem; yet it was afterward re-edified, and in St. Jerom's Time 400 Years after Christ, it was a famous City; there was shewn the House of Zaccheus, and the Sycamore-tree into which he climbed to see our Lord pass by; but by Reason of the many Devastations it has suffered there are not above 8 Houses to be seen at this Day. All the Monuments and Reliques of the Holy Places are now destroyed, only the Place is to be seen where our Saviour restored the Blind-man to Sight, when he cried after him, *Jesus, thou Son of David, have Mercy upon me,* Luke xviii. Though this Country is very fruitful, yet it is nothing so fertile as when the Israelites dwelt there:

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there: The *Roses of Jericho* not being now to be found, but are met with in a Village about 16 Miles off, and still retain that Name. There is a Desert or Wilderness between *Jerusalem* and *Jericho*, where the Man of whom Christ speaks the Parable, fell among Thieves, *Luke x.* many Robberies being committed in that Place to this Day. The River of *Cheberth* is likewise to be seen, where *Elijah* was fed by Ravens, *1 Kings xvii.* and the other River, the Bitterness whereof *Elisha* made sweet by casting Salt therein, and continues a pleasant Water to this Day.

EPHRAIM, so called from its delightful Soil, 8 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. E. where our Saviour Christ hid himself with his Disciples, because the *Jews* endeavoured treacherously to take away his Life. The Passover following he was made a Sacrifice for the Sin of Man, *John xi.*

BETHANY, or *The House of Sorrow and Affliction*, as the Name signifies, was a Type of the Church which was always exposed to the Cross, and subject to Calamity and Troubles, according to the Prophecy of our Saviour, *You shall mourn, but you shall be comforted, and your Grief shall be turned into Joy*; It was 2 Miles from *Jerusalem*, S. E. and near the Wall of the Town is shewn the Place where *Martha* met our Saviour, when he came to this Place, it being near a Well, whither she called her Sister *Mary* to him, *John xi.* They likewise pretend to shew the House of *Simon* the Leper, where a certain Woman having

SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. 79

having a Box of precious Ointment, poured it on our Saviour's Head, which raised indignation in his Disciples, *Mat. xvi.* There is likewise to be seen the House of *Martha*, to which Jesus did often resort, *Luke x. John xi. 12.* and near the same is a Church built to the Honour of those two Sisters of *Lazarus*, and they shew the Sepulchre out of which *Lazarus* was raised from Death to Life, *John xi.* standing close by the Church, over which is built a Chapel of Marble of neat Workmanship; which the *Sarazens* to this Day hold in great Estimation. Near this is a small Village standing under a Hill called, *The Mountain of Offence*, where *Solomon* in Times past committed Idolatry. From this Village the Ass and the Colt were brought to Christ, and not far from thence is the Place where our Saviour mounted upon the Ass, *Mat. xxi*; you have here a Prospect of *Solomon's Temple*, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Then as you descend from the Top of the Mount of *Olives*, you may view the Place where the Multitude cryed, *Hosannab, blessed is he that cometh in the Name of the Lord*; and in the Descent from hence our Holy Saviour wept over *Jerusalem*, saying, *O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thee, as a Hen gathers her Chickens under her Wings, but thou wouldst not.*

BETHPHAGE, East from *Jerusalem*, *St. Jerom*, saith was formerly an Habitation of the Priests, who at their appointed Times went up to *Jerusalem* to minister to the Lord; it was so called from the Multitude of Figs that grew

grew there, and is a notable Type of the Church, which ought to be fruitful in good Works. It is thought the Fig-tree which our Saviour cursed because it was barren, stood not far from this Town of *Bethphage*, Mat. xxi. Let us then take heed that we be not like the fruitless Fig-tree, covered over with Leaves only, as our Fore-father *Adam*, and *Eve* were, and bearing no Fruit, least Heaven's Wrath fall upon us, and we be deprived of everlasting Happiness.

MOUNT of OLIVES is about two Miles E. from *Jerusalem*, fruitful in Palms, Figs, and especially Olives, from whence it derives its Name, which, as likewise Palms, are full of Leaves Winter and Summer: St. *Austin* calls it, *The Mountain of Unction*, because of the Fertility and Pleasantness thereof; also, *The Mountain of Health*, on which there grows Olives and other Fruits and Plants, both for Health and Physick; likewise, *The Mountain of Light*; First, because it lying E. the Sun shines pleasantly thereon in the Morning; and in the Evening when it setteth, the Beams thereof reflect gloriously upon the Temple of *Jerusalem*. Secondly, Because it yieldeth Oyl, which is the Nourishment and Life of Light in the Lamps that were burnt. And lastly, Because it was beautified with the gracious Presence of our Blessed Saviour, who is the Day-star and Light of the Church, to enlighten all sincere Christians, and therein representeth the Church, which is the Light of the World, wherein
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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 8.

are many worthy Members that bring forth the Fruits of good Works, in relieving the Necessities of those that are in Want, comforting the Afflicted, and with Faith and Patience, supporting themselves under the Calamities and Miseries of this Life, that so they might triumphantly rejoyce with Christ in that Heavenly City the New *Jerusalem*. What is written of this Mount by *Zachariah*, c. xiv. is to be understood of the Preaching of the Gospel, and Propagation of the Church, throughout the World. *St. Jerom* saith, That upon this Hill the *Jews* usually burnt the Red Cow; with the Ashes whereof the People being sprinkled, they were purified and sanctified, *Numb. xix. Heb. vi.*

Helena the Empress Mother to *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor, about the Year 332, caused a fair and beautiful Church to be erected upon this Mount, just in the Place where it is said our Saviour Christ ascended up into Heaven; it was built round all of white polished Marble, open at Top, without any Roof, that it might be supposed Christ ascended out of it. The present Inhabitants of the Holy Land pretend to shew Pilgrims in this Church, the Impression of the Feet of our Redeemer, just at the Time of his Ascension, out of which Travellers take Sand to carry with them as an holy Relick, though it is thought that they were Feet cut in the Stone by the ancient Monks, to get Money from those that came thither out of Devotion. Since it is apparent, that

grew there, and is a notable Type of the Church, which ought to be fruitful in good Works. It is thought the Fig-tree which our Saviour cursed because it was barren, stood not far from this Town of *Bethphage*, Mat. xxi. Let us then take heed that we be not like the fruitless Fig-tree, covered over with Leaves only, as our Fore-father *Adam*, and *Eve* were, and bearing no Fruit, lest Heaven's Wrath fall upon us, and we be deprived of everlasting Happiness.

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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 8

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that though never so much Sand is taken out of them, yet the Place is supplied and filled again the next Morning, neither is there any Sand naturally there; every one therefore ought to find out a nearer Way to Salvation, and to seek Christ in the Holy Scriptures, and not upon the Mount of *Olives*, or amongst Sand; for since the Grave could not contain him, that Mount cannot detain him, who now sitteth at the right Hand of his Father in power and eternal Glory: But if we desire to see the Foot-steps of Christ, let us discover him in the Church which is dispers'd throughout the World, wherein we are sufficiently instructed how we should follow his Example. The Palm is a famous Tree that bringeth forth Dates, the Boughs are thick and round, extending out like Fingers, and thence named *Diastylis*, or a Finger.

GETHSEMANE is a pleasant Village, at the Foot of the Mount of *Olives*, near which were many delightful Gardens full of sweet smelling Flowers, to which our Saviour and his Disciples often resorted, *Luke xii.* In this Place the Heart of our Lord was so oppress'd with Sorrow, that he sweated Drops of Blood, by which Blood the Sins of all penitent Souls are washed away, and the Wounded are made whole, as with a most precious Balsam, *Isa. liii.* In an Orchard near this Town, *Helena* the Empress erected also a handsome Church over the Sepulchre of the Virgin *Mary*, whom she called by the Name of, *The Mother of God.* It is said this
Sepulchre

Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 83

Sepulchre remaineth to this Day in this Church, made of white polished Marble, standing about 48 Steps under Ground, being something wider than the Sepulchre of Christ, in which are two Doors, to go in at one, and out at the other; but whether this be the right Sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin concerns us not, as not appertaining to our Salvation, neither is it mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. A *Romish* Author mentions not only that, but her Ascension into Heaven, both of doubtful Credit; because St. *Luke*, who wrote the *Acts* of the Apostles, and lived in those Times, would not have omitted so memorable an Action. Not far from the Foot of the Mount of *Olives*, just in the Place where the Town of *Gethsemane* formerly stood, there is a Chapel, and the Monks shew a hollow Place under the Rock where they say our Saviour sweated Drops of Blood; and a certain Stone whereon the Angels stood when they comforted him. Descending thence a Stone's Cast, Pilgrims are shewed the Place near the Cave of the Mount of *Olives*, where *Peter*, *James*, and *John* staid when our Blessed Lord was in his Agony; the Place where *Peter* cut off *Malchus* his Ear; also the memorable Place where *Judas* betrayed our Saviour with a Kiss, and delivered him to the *Jews*; not far from where the *Jews* fell backward, when our Lord asked them, *Whom seek ye?* Two *Romish* Authors write, among other Things, that in one Place there is the Impression of his Head and Hair upon a Stone,
and

and of his Finger upon a Rock as if made in Wax; also the Place where he prayed, where there is such firm Impressions the in Stone, that no Instrument can deface them; but many who have lately been in that Place can see none of these Wonders, and reckon them to be the Cheats and Delusions of the ancient Monks to gain Money from superstitious Pilgrims.

The Garden of *Gethsemane* is thought to have been planted in former Times by *David* and *Solomon*, but increased and enlarged by other succeeding Princes, that they might recreate themselves therein, and enjoy the Fruits of the Earth; but our Holy Lord in this Place of Pleasure and Paradise of the *Jews*, was constrained to undergo that most dolorous Passion, to make lost Mankind Partakers of the Heavenly Paradise, and Place of everlasting Pleasure. Not far from hence is shewn the Place where *Judas* hanged himself at a little Distance from the Field of *Aceldama*, which was bought with the 30 Silverlings, or so many Shekels of the Temple, in value Three pound fifteen Shillings. This Field was by the Empress *Helena* encompassed with four Walls in the Manner of a Tower, upon the Top whereof were seven distinct Doors like Windows, through which the dead Bodies of Christians were let down into it, which was 50 Foot wide, and 70 Foot long. It stands not far from the Valley of *Hinnom*, E. and S. of Mount *Sion* in *Jerusalem*.

KEDRON

Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 85

KEDRON or **CEDRON**, the Brook so called from *Kedar*, which signifies Black; the Mountain out of which it riseth stands not far from *Jerusalem*, S. from whence it runs through the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, (which being very fat and fertile changeth the Colour of the Water, and makes it look black) and so through *Jerusalem*; then passing East over a Part of Mount Olivet, it runs into the Lake *Asphaltites*, or *Sodom* and *Gomorrab*; when there falls any Store of Rain, the Channel is very full, but in the Heat of Summer it is often dry; over this Brook David passed when he was persecuted by his Son *Absalom*, 1 Sam. xvi. and our Saviour Christ drank of the River in the Way, that is, When he suffered upon the Cross for the Sin of Man according to the Psalmist, *Save me, O God, because the Waters are entered into my Soul*, Psalm lxix.

MOUNT CALVARY is supposed to be so called of the Skulls of those Men who were put to Death for some capital Crimes. It formerly stood on the W. of *Jerusalem*, but now is taken into the Midst of the City, together with the Sepulchre of our Blessed Lord, and a decent Church is built thereon, and joyned to that of the Holy Sepulchre, being as it were a Quire to it, but somewhat lower; it is all of Marble, and curiously adorned on the Inside. Within it is shewn the Pillar of Stone, to which they say Christ was bound when he was whipped, in which Stone are
several

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several red Specks, which they are told, are the Drops of his Blood.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE of Christ stood *W.* of *Jerusalem* near Mount *Golgotha*, in the Garden of *Joseph of Arimathea*, it being the Custom of the *Jews* to erect their Tombs in their Orchards and Gardens, and to beautify them with Lillies, Roses, and other Flowers, to remind them of their Mortality according to that of *David*, *The Days of Man are like Grass, as the Flower of the Field so flourisheth he; for the Wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the Place thereof shall know it no more:* And *Joseph* a just Man, following this Custom, hewed him a Monument out of the Rock, in which there had been no Man laid; so that when he walked in his Garden for his Pleasure and Diversion, he might remember he was but a perishing Mortal. From this Tomb our Saviour Christ was raised the third Day in the Morning, to the Terror and Astonishment of the Guard that watched the Sepulchre; from whence we may observe, That as our first Parents *Adam* and *Eve*, trespassed against God, and forfeited their happy State in a Garden; so Christ the Son of God, made Satisfaction in a Garden for that Sin, and restored us again to Grace, rendering us capable of Heavenly Felicity.

This Sepulchre, is described by *St. John*, when he went with *St. Peter* to see whether the notable *Miracle of the Resurrection* were true, to be like a little Chapel, the Door being on the Out-side, and was but one Room
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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 87

without any Division, so that all within it might be seen, *John* xx. that he only looked in, and saw the Linnen wrapped up together; from whence it may be concluded that the Sepulchre which is now shewn is not the same, though it be in the same Place; which is now described to be 4 Square, open at the Top, and descended to by Stairs; which Account doth not agree with that of *St. John*, who saith they rolled a great Stone to the Door of the Sepulchre, and not on the Top of it.

Ensebins and other Authors affirm, That the *Heathens* filled up the Sepulchre of Christ with Earth, and built the Temple of *Venus* in the Place, putting her Image therein, where she was worshipped a long Time after, till the Christian Empress *Helena* caused it to be demolished, and the Sepulchre cleansed and purified; she afterwards persuaded her Son *Constantine* the Great to build a very fine Church in the same Place; which Temple was destroyed by the *Saracens*: It was said to be built all of white Marble, polished, and beautified with Stones of diverse Colours, covered with Lead, and the Inside gilt with resulgent Gold, which cast a wonderful Lustre on the Beholders, with Abundance of other Curiosities and magnificent Adornments. This Temple was built by the Emperor *Constantine* in 333, but it hath since been defaced and polluted by the *Turks*, and other *Heathens*; so that the Sepulchre which is now shewn to Pilgrims is a new Contrivance of the Monks to get Money of Strangers, and raise a blind Devo-

88 *The Travels of our*

Devotion to them in the Hearts of ignorant People. Therefore as the Angel said, *Mark xvi. Let us not seek Christ among the Dead*, or in his Grave, but in his Holy Church, where the lively Pourtraiture of his Divine Presence is discovered to us, that so we may be Partakers hereafter of Eternal Glory.

EMMAUS is 8 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. the Castle was thought invincible; and though in the Time of *Judas Macchabeus* it was but small, yet it was reckoned amongst the chief Cities of *Judea*, both for Strength and Scituation. To this Place our Saviour accompanied two of his Disciples who were going thither, and explained to them the Scriptures which mention his *Death and Resurrection Luke xxiv.* When the Romans invaded *Judea*, this City was ruined by *Tiberius Maximus* in the Absence of *Titus Vespasian*; yet an hundred Years after, *Heliogabalus* the Roman Emperor caused it to be rebuilt, and called *Nicopolis*, or *The City of Victory*. Not far from *Emmans* was an Inn, or Place to entertain Strangers, where the two Disciples constrained our Blessed Lord to stay with them, because it was about Sun-set. Some Authors write, that near this Inn is a Spring or Well of that admirable Virtue, that if either Man or Beast, which are Sick or Diseased drink thereof, they are immediately restored to their former Health.

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Saviour JESUS CHRIST. 89

SIMON of CYRENE which carried the Cross with our Holy Redeemer, was born at *Kir* in *Africa*, in which City *Tiglatb Philezer* King of the *Affyrians* placed many of the Inhabitants of *Damascus*, after he had conquered that City; and whereas this Town was formerly called *Kir*, these new Inhabitants altered the Name, and in the Time of our Saviour it was called *Cyrene*, and this Man *Simon* of *Cyrene*: At this Day it is a strong and beautiful City, built by *Battus* a potent King of *Africa*; but *Tiglatb Phileser* having settled many People there, they continued a long Time after Christ, and embraced the *Jewish* Religion, which they propagated over all the adjacent Countries, building several Synagogues for their Worship. Some of this Country opposed the blessed Martyr *St. Stephen*, and were consenting to his Death. *Salust* saith, they were so mighty in his Time as to maintain a War with the *Carthaginians* about the Bounds of their Lands; in which *Aprias* King of *Egypt* received so great an Overthrow, that very few of his whole Army escaped, or returned to his own Country with him.

JOSEPH of *Arimathæa*, who caused our Lord to be buried in his Garden, was a rich Man, and upright in all his Actions, a Senator of *Jerusalem*, and one that expected the Kingdom of God, born at *Arimathæa* a City of the *Jews*, *Luke xxiii.* sometimes called *Ramah*, as situated on an high Place, and in Times past a principal City of the *Jews*, 16

E

Miles

90 *The Travels of our, &c.*

Miles N. W. from *Jerusalem*. At this Day it is called *Ramalea*, and appears like a Country Town, the Houses being at a Distance from each other; and without Walls or Forts to defend it. Here is a great Inn or Hospital for Strangers, with many handsome Rooms, and a Well of sweet Water; it was purchased by *Phillip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and bestowed upon the Monks of *Mount Sion*, where Strangers to this Day find great Relief; and an adjacent Field produceth a large Quantity of *Aloes*, of which Mention is often made in Scripture.

NICODEMUS a Prince of the *Jews*, with *Joseph* of *Arimathaea* brought an hundred Pounds of *Aloes* mixed with Myrrh to embalm the Body of our Holy Redeemer, having begged the same of *Pilate*, *John* xix. Myrrh is a Kind of Gum issuing out of a Tree in *Arabia* like Tears; the Bark thereof being cut, it congealeth into a Gum; its principal Vertue being to preserve dead Bodies uncorrupt. In that Country there is such Abundance of Myrrh, Frankincense, and other odoriferous Plants and Flowers, that the Smell thereof is perceived by those that sail in the Red Sea. *Aloes* is the Juice of a certain bitter Herb called *Everliving*, as being always green.

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A Catalogue of Books, Sold by Edw. Mid-
winter, at the Looking-glass on London-
bridge.

Duty of Prayer.

Duty on Sacrament.

Duty of Women.

Doolittle's Call.

English Secretary.

England's Fests.

English Rogue.

Ellis's Spelling Book.

Earl of Essex and Elizabeth.

French Convert.

Four Last Things.

Francis Spira.

Females Policy.

Family Physician.

Fortunatus.

Great Assize.

Gentle Craft.

Golden Chain.

Gesta Romanorum.

Garden of Love.

The Gentleman's Jockey.

Guy Earl of Warwick.

Hocus Poens, or the Art of Legerdemain.

Help to Discourse.

History of the Pyrates.

Hart's Sermons, First and Second Vol.

Horneck on Prayer.

Holy Living and Dying.

History of Witches.

London Fests.

Laugh and be Fat.

St. Peter martyred.



2 Pet. Chap. i. ver. 14. 15.

Knowing that shortly I must put off my Tabernacle,
even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me.
Moreover, I will endeavour that you may be
able after my Decease, to have these Things al-
ways in remembrance.



T H E
T R A V E L S
 O F
St. Peter the Apostle.

IN the thirty fifth Year after the Nativity of our Lord, a little before the Conversion of *St. Paul*, *Peter* and *John* were sent from *Jerusalem* to *Samaria*, being 32 Miles, that the *Samaritans* might receive that admirable Gift of the Holy Spirit; and there they disputed with *Simon Magus*, and in their Return preached the Doctrine of the Gospel to the People in several other Towns of that Country. In the sixth Year after the Resurrection of Christ, *Peter* went to *Lidda*, 20 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. E. where he cured *Aeneas* who

had lain sick on his Bed eight Years with a Palsie; and at *Joppa* he raised *Tabitha* from Death to Life, *Acts ix.* He travelled thence to *Cæsarea Stratonis*, 36 Miles, where he preached the Gospel to *Cornelius* the Centurion, and baptized him and his whole Family, *Acts x.* Being returned to *Jerusalem*, he was accused for going in to the *Gentiles*, but justified himself therein. In the eleventh Year he was cast into Prison, and set at Liberty by an Angel of God, *Acts xii.* so he went privately from *Jerusalem*, as it was thought, into the Desert, or some other secret Place. In the same Year *Herod Agrippa* King of the *Jews*, was struck by an Angel of God at *Cæsarea*, and devour'd of Worms, *Acts xii.* After which *Peter* returned to *Jerusalem*, where he sat in Council with the rest of the Apostles, about sixteen Years after Christ's Resurrection, and fourteen after the Conversion of *St. Paul*. In the seventeenth Year he went from *Jerusalem* to *Antioch* in *Syria*, 280 Miles, where *St. Paul* resisted him, *Gal. ii.* From thence he journeyed to *Babylon* in *Egypt* 520 Miles, where he wrote his first Epistle; so all his Travels mentioned in Scripture were 955 Miles.

And whereas the *Romanists* pretend, that he was twenty five Years, seven Months and five Days Bishop and chief Priest at *Rome*, it is utterly repugnant to the true Account of those Times, since it thereby appears *St. Peter* was never at *Rome*; but very authentick Authors are of Opinion, that he was crucified at *Jerusalem* by King *Agrippa's* Command in the

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St. PETER the Apostle. 95

the thirty first Year of our Lord, both he and St. Paul being that Year crowned with the Wreath of Martyrdom, and with their Blood sealed the Truth of the Gospel.



The Cities, Towns, and Villages
to which St. Peter travelled,
were



AMARIA, the Metropolis of Judaea, built by Omri on Mount Semer, who was Lord thereof, of whom Omri bought it for two Talents of Silver, or 750 Pound Sterling; in which 14 Kings of Israel kept their Court; the last was Hoshea, who lost it together with his Liberty; of all these Kings there were but five that died natural Deaths; for God being angry at their Impiety and Idolatry, delivered them into the Hands of foreign Enemies, or else they were barbarously murdered by their own Subjects, till at length the Assyrians destroyed the Land, and carried the Inhabitants Captive; so that although it was a fair and beautiful City, yet because they contemned the Admonitions of the Prophets, among whom Elijah and Elisha were the Chief, yet the

great God and Judge of all Things, caused this famous City to be left desolate, and the People of the Land to be dispersed, the Earth for Want of Tillage became desolate, and a Wilderness, and no longer retained the Name, of, *The Castle of Jehovah*, and it was left as a Prey to the *Gentiles* and foreign Nations.

After this tremendous Desolation, the Country being fruitful and abounding in Springs, Rivers, Vines, Mountains, Vallies, fine Cities, and strong Castles and Towns, *Herod Ascalonites*, that great King of the *Jews* who murdered the innocent Children, re-edified it with many stately Buildings, beautified it with marble Pillars, and pleasant Walks, according to the Manner of the *Jews*. The Palace called the King's House, stood in the Midst of the City; in the Upper-part whereof near the Palace, he caused a Temple to be built in Honour of *Augustus Caesar*, and fortified the Whole with a strong Wall, placing many Turrets thereon; and to flatter *Augustus*, called it *Sebaste*, which among the *Greeks* signifies *A noble and venerable Prince*; it was three Miles about, and though then so glorious, yet at this Day it is utterly ruined and destroyed, there being not one House, but only two Churches standing; one dedicated to *John Baptist*, which was the Cathedral, is now a *Turkish Mosque*, where *Mahomet* is worshipped; in which stood the Sepulchre of *St. John Baptist*, cut out in Marble like that of *Christ*, where *St. Jerom* saith
he

St. PETER the Apostle. 97

he was buried between *Elisha* and *Obadiah* the Prophets.

The *Saracens* do principally reverence St. *John*, next after Christ, and acknowledge that the Virgin *Mary* did not conceive by the Seed of Man, but by the Holy Spirit; That the Baptist was the greatest Prophet that ever came into the World, except our Saviour, and that he was the Son of God, but not equal to him. Yet they prefer *Mahomet* before both, believing he was the Messenger of God sent to none but to the *Sarazens* and *Turks*, whom they call *True Believers*. The other Church was on the Top of the Mountain, where sometimes the King's Palace stood; in which Church there formerly resided certain *Grecian* Monks, who entertained Christian Pilgrims. The greatest Part of the Ground where *Samarina* once stood, is now converted into an Olive Garden; so that as the wicked King *Ahab* turned *Naboth's* Vineyard, which stood near his Palace into a Garden, with the whole City wherein he dwelt, that Ground is all now turned into an Olive Garden. There are more Ruins to be seen in this Place, than in any other of *Judaea*, the Situation being very beautiful; from thence *Joppa*, *Antipatris*, *Cæsarea*, Mount *Ephraim*, and *Carmel*, are to be seen.

LIDDA, a City near *Joppa*, upon the Shore of the *Mediterranean* Sea, 20 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. At this Day there is nothing to be seen but the Church of St. *George*, who was beheaded by the Emperor

Dioclesian, for professing the Christian Faith. The *Greeks* call it *Diospolis*, or *The Holy Town*, and the *Turks* honour *St. George* for a valiant Knight and an holy Man.

CÆSAREA called *Stratonis*, from the first Founder of it the King of that Name, is situate upon the Banks of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and was repaired by *Herod Ascalonites*, who called it *Cæsarea* in honour of *Augustus Cæsar*; he built a noble Haven for Ships, laying the Foundation 20 Yards under Water, and burying in the Deep a Number of great Stones 50 Foot long, 8 Foot thick, and 10 broad, and beautified the Haven with stately Buildings and delightful Walks, raised so high that Ships might be seen at a great Distance sailing into the Harbour. Near this Port he built a Temple very magnificent, and set up the Statue of *Augustus*, in the Figure of *Jupiter*; to be worshipped as a God: He bestowed great Cost upon a Theatre, and an Amphitheatre, and a Market-place, and instituted certain Games to be practised every five Years in honour of *Augustus*. King *Herod Agrippa* succeeded *Ascalonites*, who to please the *Jews*, caused *James* the Son of *Zebedee* to be put to Death, and cast *St. Peter* into Prison, who by the Prayers of the Church was miraculously delivered, *Acts* xii. Soon after, this King was struck by the Angel of the Lord, and died miserably; for coming to *Cæsarea*, he caused the publick Plays and Spectacles to be exposed, to the great Joy of the vulgar People, as well as the

No.

St. PETER the Apostle. 99

Nobility and Gentry, who resorted thither from all the adjoining Countries. The next Morning early having put on a costly Garment of Cloth of Gold, and having placed himself in his royal Seat, he made a florid Oration to the Inhabitants of Tyre, and the Sun shining upon his glorious Attire, the Rays thereof dazled the Eyes of the Spectators; whereupon his Flatterers seeing the same, and hearing his eloquent Oration, cried out with a loud Voice, *O Agrippa, this is the Voice of a God, and not of a Man, and though we formerly adored thee as a mortal Creature, yet we now perceive thou art of a more noble and divine Nature.* The King seeming pleased with this fulsome Flattery, and not restraining that impious Clamour, (*Josephus writes,*) That a while after lifting up his Head, he saw an ugly Owl sitting upon a Pillar over-against him, at which he was much surprized, and was presently struck with an extream Pain in his Bowels, insomuch that he cried out with a loud Voice, *I, whom just now you called your God, am but a Man, and he whom you imagined to be immortal, must presently die.* The News hereof coming to the Ears of the common People, they with their Wives and Children put on Sackcloth, prostrating themselves to the Earth with earnest Supplications to God, to be merciful to him. The King out of a Window seeing them in this Posture weeping and wailing, could not abstain from Tears; at length after he had been

cruelly,

cruelly tormented for four Days, he dyed on the Fifth, the Worms having consumed his Entrails, and eaten through his Body. Thus the Almighty grievously punished him, who had so barbarously afflicted the Members of the Church of Christ; though in the mean Time he was courteous to the *Gentiles* and Strangers. He reigned almost seven Years, and died in the eleventh Year after our Saviour's Resurrection, being about Fifty four Years of Age, *Acts* xxii.

St. *Jerom* writes, That in his Time, which was Four hundred Years after Christ, there was to be seen the House of *Cornelius* the Centurion, whom St. *Paul* baptized, *Acts* x. He is thought to have been of the Family of the *Lentuli* at *Rome*, and that it was he who writ that excellent Epistle concerning the Person of our Lord, to *Tiberius Cesar*; also the House of *Philip* the Deacon, and the Chambers of his four Daughters who were Prophetesses. When St. *Paul* came to this Town *Agabus* the Prophet bound his Hands and Feet with the Apostle's Girdle, saying, *The Man that owneth this Girdle, shall be thus bound by the Jews in Jerusalem, and they shall deliver him into the Hands of the Gentiles.* In this City he preached that excellent Sermon before *Festus*, King *Agrippa*, and his Sister *Bernice*, *Acts* xvi. This Place flourished long after the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, situated in a pleasant Soil, encompassed on the East with a Lake wherein were a great Number of Crocodiles. Many Christians received

St. PETER the Apostle. 101

ved here the Crown of Martyrdom ; but it is now utterly destroyed, and not an House standing.

JOPPA, or *Japhe*, was a fine City, with a famous Haven for the Accommodation of Ships that sailed to *Judea* ; at this Day the *Turks* call it *Jafa*. Some late Authors affirm, That there is now seen an Iron-chain fastened to a Rock, to which the Ships in the Port were fastened : Also the Chain wherewith *Andromeda* was bound to a Rock when she should have been devoured by the Sea Monster. They report there is a Chapel built in the Place where the House of *Simon* the Tanner stood near the Sea side, who gave Entertainment to the Apostle *Peter*, to whom it is dedicated. The rest of the Town is nothing but Ruins, except a Wall and two Castles upon the Haven to defend Christian Vessels from being taken by the *Turks*.

BABYLON in *Egypt* : there were two Cities of that Name, one in *Chaldea*, and another in *Egypt* ; the Former was scituate upon the River *Euphrates*, and this upon the River *Nilus*, being 224 Miles from *Jerusalem*, S. W. and called by the *Arabians* *Alcair*, now *Grand Cairo*, one of the greatest Cities in the World. From this Place it is very probable *St. Peter* writ his first Epistle, for that *Babylon* in *Chaldea*, was at that Time utterly demolished, and this in great Estimation. *St. Mark* who was the Disciple of *St. Peter*, was the first Bishop of *Alexandria*.

T H E

St. *John* the Evangelist and
Apostle.



Who was put into a Caldron of boyl-
ing Oyl, and escaped unhurt; and
it is generally thought that he de-
parted this Life in the Ninty ninth
Year of his Age.



and

T H E

TRAVELS

O F

St. *J O H N* the Evange-
list and Apostle, and the
beloved Disciple of our Sa-
viour.



J O H N the Evangelist was
born in the tenth Year
after the Incarnation, and
was made our Lord's Disci-
ple at twenty one Years of
Age. He saw the first Mi-
racle of Christ in his turning Water into
Wine. In his Twenty third Year he saw
the Transfiguration of our Saviour upon
Mount *Tabor*, and the next Year stood under
the Cross at the Time of his Crucifixion,
and soon after Christ's Ascension, he with
the

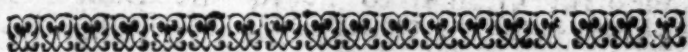
the rest of the Apostles received the Gift of the Holy Ghost, at the Feast of *Pentecost*, which fell about *May* the 24th, and the same Year was with *Peter* cast into Prison for healing the lame Man, *Acts* iii. 4. and miraculously delivered by an Angel. He was afterward sent with *Peter* from *Jerusalem* to *Samaria* 32 Miles, and as he returned, preached the Gospel of Christ in divers Towns of the *Samaritans*.

Mary the Mother of our Lord being 59 Years of Age, died in the twelfth Year after the Resurrection of Christ, and was buried by *St. John* in the Garden of *Gethsemane*. Four Years after he was present at the Apostolical Council in *Jerusalem*, and *James* the Elder, who was called his Brother, being beheaded two Years before this Council was celebrated in the Presence of *James* the Younger, *Peter*, *John*, *Paul*, and *Barnabas*, about sixteen Years after our Lord's Resurrection, and fourteen after the Conversion of *St. Paul*, *Gal. ii.* Before the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, which happened about the Sixty first Year of his Age, and Thirty eight after Christ's Ascension, *St. John* went from *Jerusalem* to *Ephesus*, 544 Miles, where after the Death of the Apostle *Paul*, he governed the Churches of *Asia Minor*. In the Eighty sixth Years of his Age he was thrown into a Vessel of scalding Oyl, and coming out without Harm, he was banished by the Roman Tyrant *Domitian* into the Isle of *Patmos*, forty Miles from *Ephesus*, from whence he wrote his

Epistles

St. JOHN the Evangelist. 105

Epistles to the seven Churches and his Revelations. He then returned to *Jernusalem*, which was forty Miles, being then Eighty eight Years old. After which he governed the Churches in *Asia* four Years, from the Reign of *Nero* to *Trajan*, and brought a young Man to Repentance from among his leud Companions. He died at *Ephesus* in the Ninety first Year of his Age, 100 Years after the Birth of Christ. So all his Travels were 688 Miles.



*The Cities, Towns, and Places
where St. John travelled, and
to whom he sent his seven
Epistles.*



PHESUS the Metropolis of *Jonia* in *Asia Minor*, 544 Miles from *Jernusalem*, N.W. It was said to be built by *Androclus* King of *Athens* in the Time of *David* King of *Israel*, and for its beautiful Seituation was called *Ephesus*, and was one of the most famous Mart Towns in all *Asia*; yet standing Low, it was overwhelmed by the Sea;

Sea; but *Lyfimachus* King of *Thrace* built it again in the Place where it now stands, and called it *Arfinoe* by his Wife's Name, which after his Death was disused. Many worthy Men were Natives hereof, and among others *Theodosio* the Jew, who rendered the Bible into Greek. In ancient Times it is said to have been inhabited by the *Amazons*, whose Queen kept her Court there, and adorned it with magnificent Buildings. Here stood the famous Temple of *Diana*, which they write was 220 Years a building; it stood upon moorish Ground to avoid the Danger of Earth-quakes. There were 127 Pillars, erected by so many Kings, 36 being curiously wrought, fluted, and ingraven; it was 425 Foot long, and 120 broad. The Kings and Cities of all the Countries round about sent such rich Gifts and Presents toward the Building the same, that the Treasure and Wealth thereof were inestimable, and it was counted one of the Wonders of the World. But was at length set on Fire by an impious Villain called *Herostratus*, upon the very Day that *Alexander* the Great was born, that he might make himself famous to after Ages, (though not for his Virtue, but his Wickedness). But the *Ephesians* were so incensed, that they made Proclamation, that his Name should not upon any occasion be mentioned; which could not prevent it from being spoken and written in After-ages. But the Inhabitants becoming exceeding wealthy, they rebuilt this Temple much nobler than it was, being so zealous

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St. JOHN the Evangelist. 107

lous therein, that the very Women brought in their Silver, Gold, and Jewels to promote this renowned Work.

It was standing in St. Paul's Time, who came thither about ten Years after the Resurrection of our Saviour, and continued there three Years, faithfully and diligently preaching the Gospel of Christ, whereby he converted most of the Citizens from their Idolatry and the Worship of *Diana*, to Christianity, which so enraged *Demetrius* the Silver-smith, who gained great Riches by making Silver-shrines for this Goddess, that he raised a Tumult, the *Gentiles* running about the City for two Hours, cryed with a loud Voice, *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*, *Acts* xix. Here also St. Paul says, He fought with Beasts at *Ephesus* in his Epistle to the *Corinthians*, i. 15. to whom he writ his Epistle and sent it from *Rome*, 996 Miles. He likewise made *Timothy* Bishop of this City; to whom he writ two Epistles, one from *Laodicea* in *Phrygia*, being 280 Miles, and the other from *Rome*, who was hereby much comforted, and taught the Doctrines he had received in them to his Disciples, that so they might persevere in the Faith to the End.

John the Evangelist came also to *Ephesus*, and writ his Gospel against *Cerintus* the Heretick, who denied Christ to be the true God, and it is recorded, was grievously punished by God, dying in a Bath: This was the first Church to which St. *John* directed an Epistle, and there when he returned from *Patmos*, he raised

raised his Host *Drusiana* from Death to Life. Having governed the Churches of *Asia* thirty Years, after the Death of *St. Paul*, he died at *Ephesus* in the Ninety first Year of his Age, as we have already mentioned. There was another *John* that lived at *Ephesus*, to which it is thought the Epistles of the Evangelists were dedicated, whose Sepulchre is shewed not far from that of *St. John*. This City is now called *Figlio Epheso*.

PATHMOS is an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, scituated between *Asia* and *Greece*, 2080 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. about thirty Miles in Compass. To this Isle *St. John* was banished, where he writ his *Revelation*. It was one of the Fifty three *Cyclad* Islands that lay round the Isle *Delos*, forty Miles from *Ephesus*, S. W. now called *Palmosa*.

SMYRNA, this is the second City to which the Evangelist sent an Epistle, scituate in *Ionia* in *Asia Minor*, 540 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. It was a very famous Town in *Greece*, and at first was only a Colony transplanted from another City in that Country; but *Thesens* a great Prince much enlarged and beautified it with stately Buildings, calling it after his Wives Name *Smyrna*, signifying Myrrh. *Homer* was born here, though not blind at first, but so called from his Blindness: The Inhabitants pretend to shew his Picture standing here, and a Temple built to his Honour; for though in his Life-time he was of no Reputation but rather contemned, yet

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St. JOHN the Evangelist. 109

yet his Works beginning to grow famous, several Cities of Greece strove who should patronize him. The *Colophonians* claim part of him, because he made some of the *Odysses* in that Town. They of *Chios* say, He was born and taught School many Yeers there, but the *Smyrneans* seem to have the most Interest in him. He lived about 900 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.

Eusebius writes, That this City was very famous in after Times, and so much enlarged, that it became a Bishop's See, whereof *Polycarpus* an excellent Christian was Bishop, and governed the Church in that Place at such time as *St. John* writ his *Revelation*, and by him is called the Angel of the Church of *Smyrna*, who having faithfully preached the Gospel for the Space of 86 Years, was by the Inhabitants thereof condemned to dye for his Profession of the Faith of Christ, but their Cruelty and Ingratitude was grievously punished; for about ten Years after this City was overthrown by an Earth-quake, and lay in Ruins for many Years, though now it is a very famous City, and the Mart of the Neighbouring Countries, to which Merchants of all Nations resort. The River of *Pactolus* which riseth in *Lydia*, runs by this Town, but because of the Golden Sands that are found therein, the People call it *Corysorrhoeas*. About this Time such a terrible Plague happened at *Rome*, that they were constrained to carry out the dead Bodies in Cart-loads. Thus the Air and the Earth are sometimes used by the Almighty

for

110 The Travels of

for the Destruction of those that persecute his Church.

PERGAMUS was another Town to which the Evangelist inscribed an Epistle; once a City of great Fame, and the Metropolis of *Mysia*, situate in *Asia Minor*, 228 Miles, N. W. from *Jerusalem*, founded upon an high Rock near the River *Caicus*. In the Reign of *Lyfimachus*, (one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great) it was only a strong Castle wherein he kept his Treasures, and made *Philetarus* an Eunuch Governour thereof, who being accused to the King for attempting to ravish *Arfinoe* his Queen, fearing his Revenge, incited the People to a Rebellion; and *Lyfimachus* at the same Time marching against *Seleucus Nicanor*, who had invaded his Dominions, where he was slain; *Philetarus* was so observant to *Nicanor* the Victor, that he preserved himself and his Riches for 20 Years in that Castle, and at his Death left all his Wealth to *Eumenes* his Brother's Son, who enlarged his Government, and overcame *Antiochus*, the Son of *Seleucus*, and was succeeded by *Attalus* his Son, who having conquered *Galatia*, made a League with the Romans, and his Son *Eumenes* II. aided them against *Antiochus* the great King of *Syria*, who rewarded him with all that King's Dominions on this Side the *Alps*. This Man built a fine City about the Castle of *Pergamus*, planting a thick Grove round it, and called it *Nicephorus*, and *Attalus* his Son dying without

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St. JOHN the Evangelist. III

Issue, the *Romans* converted his Dominions into a Province.

There lived many learned Men in this Town, as *Galen* the Physician in the Reign of *Trajan* the Emperor, who is reported to have lived 140 Years: Also *Apollodorus* the Rhetorician School-master to *Augustus Caesar*; and here *Antipas* received the Crown of Martyrdom. To the Bishop of this Town St. *John* sent an Epistle, and sharply reproveth him because he suffered the Sect of the *Nicholaitans*, which though it lasted not long, yet it was very dangerous. *Eusebius* says, He was one of the 7 Deacons for the Poor of *Antioch*, Acts vi. and first Author of that Sect: But *C. Alexandrinus* vindicates him, laying the Crime on some wicked Persons who misrepresenting his Words, and accommodating them to their own vile Affections, covered their pernicious Opinions with his Name, though he both in Life and Death was innocent from promoting those cursed Tenets; they declaring, That Women were to be in common; that Fornication and Adultery were no Sins, and that it was lawful to eat Meat offered to Idols, and many other perverse and blasphemous Tenets concerning the Deity.

THYATIRA was the fourth Church to which St. *John* writ an Epistle in his Revelations, situate upon the Borders of *Mysia* and *Lydia*, 600 Miles N. E. from *Jerusalem*, it was a very good City in *Asia Minor*, but subject to the *Lydians*. In this Country *Lydia* was born, at the Town of *Philippi*, where she

she gave Entertainment to *Paul* and *Sylas*, *Acts xvi.* *Philippi* was distant from this Town 400 Miles, it was first called *Pelopea*, and *Scmiramis*: But afterward *Seleucus Nicator* King of *Syria*, making War upon *Lysimachus*, as he was coming to this Town had News that his Queen was delivered of a Daughter, in honour whereof he would have this Town be called *Thyatira*.

SARDIS was the fifth City to which the Evangelist directed an Epistle, it was a famous and royal Seat, scituate in *Asia*, not far from the Mountain *Tmolus*, where *Cæsus* King of the *Lydians* kept his Court, being 536 Miles *N. W.* from *Jerusalem*, so called, as it is said of *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules*. Near this Town is found a Jewel or precious Stone, which after its Name is called a *Sardine*, of the Colour of Flesh, and therefore termed *Carnalia*.

PHILADELPHIA was the sixth City to which *St. John* dedicated an Epistle, scituate in *Asia Minor*, 450 Miles from *Jerusalem*, *N. W.* This Town is extreemly subject to Earthquakes, so that the Inhabitants are oftentimes constrained to dwell in the open Fields; upon the *East* lies a dry and barren Country about 60 Miles long, and 48 broad, which seems to be burnt up with Heat, and no Trees grow therein; however, there are found great Plenty of Grapes which yield a delicious Wine, the best in all those Parts. The Superficies of the Earth seems like Ashes, and is mountainous, stony, and black,

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black, occasioned as some conjecture from the frequent Thunders and Lightning; that happen there; it was called *Philadelpia* from *Atalus Philadelphus* who first built it.

LAODICEA was the seventh and last City to which St. John directed his *Revelation*; it stood near the River *Lycus* in *Caria*, a Country in *Asia the Less*, 520 Miles N.W. from *Jerusalem*, and is oftentimes terrified with Earthquakes as *Sardis*, *Magnesia*, and *Philadelpia* are, occasioned as it is imagined from the hollow Caves under the Earth, into which the Air in the Heat of Summer having free Entrance, they close up again, so that it can find no Passage out, and striveth with a continual Motion to make way through the Earth, which occasions that dreadful shaking and trembling whereby Cities and Towns are totally overthrown, and sometimes swallowed up, the Waters instantly flowing in and supplying the Place, and the Deeper those Vaults are under the Earth, so much the more violent are the Earthquakes. It was at first called *Diospolis* or the City of *Jupiter*, and a very small Town, but from the Commodiousness of the Situation and Fruitfulness of the Soil it soon became a considerable Town, with a great Number of handsome Houses, inhabited by many rich Citizens, who had great Reputation among all the neighbouring Countries, and had the Repute of the most potent City in all *Asia*: Here *Hiero* dwelt, who divided his Estate among the Citizens, and gave them, besides his

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Lands,

114 The Labels of, &c.
Lands, Two thousand Talents in Gold, amounting to some Hundred thousands of Pounds, besides many other Gifts and Gratuities to adorn and beautifie the City. Here lived *Zeno* the Philosopher and Orator, (with *Polemon* his Son) who, for their noble Acts, was first by *Mark Anthony*, and then by *Augustus Caesar* honoured with the Dignity of a King.

This City of *Laodicea*, with two others, *Colossus* and *Hierapolis*, where the Apostle *St. Philip* was crucified, were all three swallowed up by an Earthquake, about the tenth Year of *Nero*, a While before the Martyrdom of *St. Paul*.



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winter, at the Looking-glass on *London-*
bridge.

*L*ife of *Christ*.

Life of *Jonathan Wild*. on
Mariners Jewel.

Montilion.

Man's Treachery to Women.

New Year's Gift.

Nine Novels.

Oxford Feasts.

Pilgrims Progress, First and Second Part.

Posie of Prayer.

Pleasures of Murmuring.

Parismus.

Pious Breathings.

Queens Cookery.

Rochester's Poems:

Russel's Sermons.

----- *On Prayer*.

----- *On Sacrament*.

Robinson Crusoe.

Reformer.

Reynard the Fox.

History of the seven Wise Masters.

----- *seven Wise Mistresses*.

Secretaries Guide.

Sally Salisbury.

Sanders's Palmistry.

School of Recreation.

Sion in Distress.

Spanish Rogue.

Saint Indred.

*The Ethiopian Eunuch bapt-
tized by St. Philip.*



Acts viii. ver. 36. 37.

*And as they went on their Way, they came unto a cer-
tain Water : and the Eunuch said, See, here is Wa-
ter, what doth hinder me to be baptized ?*

*And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine Heart,
thou mayest. And he answered, and said, I be-
lieve that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.*



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Æthiopian Eunuch,

Who was Steward to Queen
Candace, who kept her
Court in *Sheba*.



FROM *Sheba* to *Meroe* in *Æthiopia*, the Eunuch came to *Jerusalem*, which was about 964 Miles, *Acts viii*. From thence he came to the Town of *Beth-zur* twelve Miles, where he was baptized by the Apostle *Philip*, the next Year after the Resurrection of our Lord. From thence he returned to *Sheba*; all his Travels being 1928 Miles. From this City
in

in *Aethiopia* came the Queen of *Sheba*, to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*, and gave him among other Presents 120 Talents of pure Gold, which amounts in our Coin to Two hundred and seventy thousand Pounds Sterling. This Country in Scripture is called *Cush* from the Son of *Cham*, and Grandson of *Noah*; and afterward *Aethiopia* from the burning Heat, lying in *Africa* under the torrid Zone. The Inhabitants go naked, only covering their Nudities with Silk or Cotton; they are black, which some suppose happeneth by the Heat of the Sun, though the *Indians* in *America*, who live in the same Latitude are Brick-coloured; some Parts are made Fruitful by the Inundation of the River *Nilus*, and there is great Quantity of Brass, Salt, and Iron in those Countries. Their Sheep, Oxen, Goats, and other Cattle are but small. Their Dogs fierce and cruel. In former Ages the Kings thereof had very large Dominions, but were in latter Times governed by Queens, who for their worthy Conduct and Courage, were called *Candaces*; one of which Name in the Reign of *Tiberius* was famous for the Extent of her Territories, which were larger than any of her Predecessors. The Eunuch which *Philip* baptized, *Acts* viii. was Treasurer or Chamberlain to the Queen, by whom it is thought the Doctrine of the Gospel of Christ was first published in this Country, and afterward more largely propagated by the Evangelist *St. Matthew*, who preached in that Part of the World; and some conje-

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ÆTHIOPIAN Eunuch. 119

sure that the three Wise-men which brought Gifts to the Child Jesus came from hence, which is not probable, because our Saviour, saith the Queen of the South, (that is *Sheba*) shall condemn this Generation, &c. It is a stately City to this Day, encompassed with the River *Nilus*, like an Island, and still called *Elsaba*; and the Inhabitants have two Winters and two Summers every Year.



St. Paul martyred.



Ancient Writers affirm, That he suffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, under *Nero*, at the same Time with St. *Peter*, and that the Blood which flowed from his Veins, was of a milky Colour.

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 Holy Apostle St. *Paul*:



PAUL was born at *Tarsus* in *Cilicia*, about ten Years after the Birth of our Saviour, and was of the same Age with St. *John* the Evangelist. In his Youth he was sent by his Parents to *Jerusalem*, being 304 Miles, and brought up at the Feet of *Gama-riel*, Acts xxii, and became the Disciple of *James* the Just, Luke ii. Acts v. He was of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, and when he was young kept the Garments of the Holy Martyr St. *Stephen*, who was stoned to Death about the thirty fourth Year after the Incarnation.

At which Time also St. *John* the Evangelist was twenty four Years of Age. At his Circumcision he was called *Saul*, that is a *Mortal Man*; but when he was made the Apostle of the *Gentiles*, he was named *Paul*, of which Name there was a noble Family in *Rome*, so called for the Smalness of their Stature. In the Thirty fifth Year after Christ's Nativity, he was a private Inquisitor to discover *Hereticks*, and a cruel Persecutor of the *Christians*: But going next Year from *Jerusalem* to *Damascus*, 160 Miles, he by the Way was converted by a Voice from Heaven, and two Days after was baptized by *Ananias*, staying some time at *Damascus*, and preaching the Gospel of Christ. Soon after the *Jews* conspiring to take away his Life, he journeyed to *Arabia Petraea*, 160 Miles, and diligently promoted the Christian Faith. But *Aretas* King of *Arabia*, designing to put him to Death, he was let down in a Basket over the Wall, and went from *Damascus* to *Jerusalem*, 160 Miles, and brought by *Barnabas* to the Apostles, assuring them of his Conversion, and remained with *Peter* fifteen Days, preaching the Doctrines of Jesus, where he met with *James* the Brother of our Lord. But his Adversaries thirsting for his Blood, he was brought by the Brethren to *Cesarea Stratonis*. After some time he travelled to *Tarsus* a City of *Cilicia*, 272 Miles, and continued there some Years, teaching the Way to Salvation.

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St. PAUL the Apostle. 123

About the seventh Year of his Ministry, he was accompanied from thence by *Barnabas* to *Antioch* in *Syria*, 120 Miles, where all that believed in our Saviour were first called Christians. In the Thirty second Year of his Age, and 42 after the Nativity, he was rapt up into the third Heavens, fourteen Years before he writ his second Epistle to the *Corinthians*.

About this Time also *St. Matthew* writ his Gospel, and *Agabus* prophesied of the universal Dearth that should happen under *Claudius* Emperor of *Rome*, which being begun, he went with the Contribution of the Church from *Antioch* to *Jerusalem*, 280 Miles.

The next Year *St. Paul* with *Barnabas*, and *St. Peter* were delivered out of Prison by the Angel of God. Having distributed the Gifts sent by the Church, he returned with *John Mark* from *Jerusalem* to *Antioch*, 280 Miles. The Whole of his Travels hitherto being 1928 Miles.



The

*The Cities, Towns, and Places
which he visited in his Tra-
vels.*



ARSUS, or *Tharsus* the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, situate upon the River *Gydnus*, first built by *Perseus*, distant 304 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. a famous City in ancient Days, but by Wars and Time almost reduced to Ruins. It was repaired by *Sardanapalus* that effeminate King of the *Assyrians*, who spent his whole Time among his Women, in spinning and other female Exercises; which his Nobility not enduring, resolved to seize and depose him, to prevent which he shewed one manly Act; for having secured the Gates of his Palace, he set Fire thereto, and so burnt himself, his Women, and all his Family and Riches in the Flames. His usual Saying was,

*Eat, Drink, and Play while you have Breath,
There is no Pleasure after Death.*

From this Time to *Darius* the last King of *Persia*, it grew to be a famous City; and *Alexander* coming thither with his Army, the Citizens dreading his Coming, fled away with what Goods they could carry, and left the

St. PAUL the Apostle. 125

the Town on Fire, but the King took care to quench it, and saved the same. Mean time *Alexander* being extream Hot and Thirsty, threw off his Royal Robes and plunged himself into the River *Cydus*, which instantly so benumbed his Sinews, that he had died immediately, if the extraordinary Care of his Physician had not prevented it, so that he recovered beyond Expectation. And afterwards with Thirty thousand Men, vanquished an Army of Seventy thousand *Persians*, *Darius* their King being likewise slain by his own Soldiers. After this the City recovered its former Glory, and had a renowned Academy, in which were many learned Philosophers.

St. *Paul* was educated in the Knowledge of the Tongues, Philosophy and other liberal Sciences in this Town, and read the Writings of *Aratus*, *Epimenides*, *Menander*, and other Heathen Poets, whose Sayings he mentions in some of his Epistles. From thence he was sent to *Jerusalem*, and brought up at the Feet of *Gamaliel* the Provost of the Academy, and afterward miraculously converted to be an Apostle of Jesus Christ, *Acts* xxii. This City is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and called *Terassa*, but not so considerable as in the Time of the *Romans*.

DAMASCUS was a Metropolitan Town in Syria, 160 Miles N. E. from *Jerusalem*, an ancient fine and noble City, and the Head of all the Kingdom before *Antioch* was built, situated in a pleasant Soil for Fruits, Flowers,

Flowers, Herbs, and Plants, as also Frankincense, and many other sweet Gums. Here several Kings kept their Courts, as *Benhadad* Father and Son, *Hafael* and others, who grievously afflicted the Kings of *Israel* in several bloody Wars. There are golden Sands taken out of the River *Chrysaorus* adjacent. The Houses are not very curious without, but within all of polished Marble and Alabaster gilt so gloriously, that it dazels the Sight. It is a City of great Traffick, to which all the Nations adjoyning, as well as Christians resort; but the Christian Inhabitants endure great Injuries from the *Barbarians*, who hate them to the Death, and when they dye they are buried in the Place where *St. Paul* was converted. Here they shew the Place where *Paul* was let down over the Wall in a Basket; also the House of *Ananias* who cured the Apostle of his Blindness.

ARABIA. In this Country stand the Mountains of *Horeb* and *Sinai*. The People in former Ages were great Soothsayers and Astrologians. Here *St. Paul* preached the Gospel after his Conversion, *Gal. i.* At which Time *Aretas* the King, married the Sister of *Herod* the Tetrarch of *Galilee*, but cast her off, and married *Herodias* his Brother *Philip's* Wife, which was the Occasion of the Murder of *St. John* the Baptist, which caused Wars between them, and a sharp Battle was fought near *Gamala*, wherein the *Arabians* gained a notable Victory. It is thought that *Damascus* and the adjoyning Country was under

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St. PAUL the Apostle. 127

der *Aretas*, whose Lieutenant would have seized and put *St. Paul* to Death if he had not made his Escape.

ANTIOCH, where *Antiochus Epiphanes* kept his Court, 180 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*. After the Death of *Alexander* the Great, *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of his principal Commanders, by his Valour gained the Kingdom of *Syria*, and the Empire of the *East*; he built four Cities, calling them *Antioch*, in respect to his Father; *Laodicea*, after the Name of his Mother; *Selucia* his own Name, and *Apamea* that of his Wife; but *Antioch* was the greater and equal in famous Buildings with *Alexandria* in *Egypt*: Here *Selenus* kept his Court, and many Christian Inhabitants resided in a Part of it. Near this City was a pleasant Grove called, The Wood of *Daphne*, because of the Lawrel Trees, wherein stood the Temple of *Apollo* and *Diana*; adjacent to it was the River *Orontes*, which passeth under the Earth several Miles, and falls at length into the *Mediterranean* Sea. Here *St. Paul* preached and kept a Synod; and another of the *Arians* met here. There was likewise another chief City in *Pisidia* of this Name; 460 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*, in which Town *St. Paul* converted a great Multitude to the Faith of Christ. It is said that *St. Luke* the Evangelist was born here, a Physician by Profession, and an inseparable Companion of *Paul* in all his Travels, and it is judged received his Gospel from his Mouth. He lived till he was Eighty four Years of Age, and

and was one of the seventy Disciples. It is said he lies at *Constantinople*, his Bones being removed out of *Achaia* thither.



*The second Travels of St. Paul,
in the Company of Barnabas.*



IN the eleventh Year after the Nativity of Christ, and Forty fourth of St. Paul, he and Barnabas were sent by the Holy Spirit from *Antioch* to *Seleucia*, 24 Miles; from whence they sailed to *Salamis* in *Cyprus*, 94 Miles, *Acts* xiii. and thence to *Paphos*, where *Sergius Paulus* was converted, and *Elymas* the Magician, who pretending to be the *Messias*, and Son of God, was struck with Blindness, *Acts* xiii. The same Year they came to *Pergamus* in *Pamphylia* 148 Miles, and thence to *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, afterward to *Iconium*; and there being a great Tumult in that Country, they fled thence to *Lystra* in *Lycaonia* for fear the People should have stoned them; but after St. Paul healed the lame Man, this Miracle made them worship them as Gods, calling *Barnabas Jupiter*, and *Paul Mercury*. But some Jews coming to *Lystra* from *Antioch*, stirred up the People to stone

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stone *Paul*, and supposing him dead, carried him out of the City; but when the Disciples came to him, he rose up and went into the Town. Returning to *Antioch* they comforted the Disciples, exhorting them to persevere in the Christian Faith, since, through many Afflictions we must enter into the Kingdom of God. And then electing Elders in the Churches, with Fasting and Prayer they recommended them to the Lord in whom they belived. And two Years after they sailed to *Antioch* in *Syria* 340 Miles, where they assembled the Church, and declared what wonderful Things God had wrought by them, and had opened the Door of Faith to the *Gentiles*. Next Year they went to *Jerusalem*, 280 Miles, to the Apostolical Council celebrated in that City, passing through *Phœnicia* and *Samaria*, and declaring the State of the Church among the *Gentiles*. Returning thence to *Antioch*, *Paul* opposed *Peter* for preaching the Gospel to the *Gentiles*, Gal. ii. So these second Travels of St. *Paul* were 1744 Miles.



*The Cities, Towns, and Places
to which he travelled, were*



YPRUS, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, 428 Miles in Compass, and 160 from *Jerusalem*. It is very spacious, and was governed formerly by nine Kings, being called, the *Happy Island*; the Inhabitants were very Wanton and Luxurious, and *Venus* the Goddess of Lust was much honoured by them. The Wood that comes from thence is called *Cypress*. It abounds with all Things necessary for the Life of Man; also with *Cristal*, *Allum*, precious Stones, and many Physical Herbs. Here stands Mount *Olympus*, whose Top seemeth to touch the Heavens, from whence it is so named, because no Clouds ever lye upon it. There have been many cruel Wars between the *Turks* and *Venetians* about this Island, but at length it was conquered by the grand Signior in whose Possession it is at this Day, from whence they have great Quantities of Pitch and Rosin for their Ships and Cables.

SALAMIS, or *Salamina*, was one of the principal Cities of *Cyprus*, distant 196 Miles N. from *Jerusalem*, situate in the *Eubæan* Sea just against *Athens*. This City was built upon a Discontent between *Telamon* and his Son *Teucer*, who returning from *Troy* without having

St. PAUL the Apostle. 131

having revenged the Death of his Brother *Ajax*, so much incensed his Father, that he banished him; he sailed thence to *Cyprus* and built this City, and for his Affection to his Country, called it *Salamis*. St. *Jerom* says There is a River of extraordinary hot Water, that runs through a great Part of the Island, and that *Salamis* was once taken and destroyed by the *Jews*, but afterward was repeopled, and named *Constantia*. It is now called *Famagusta*, and was conquered by *Selimus* XIth Emperof of the Turks. *Solon* the famous Philosopher was born in this Town, and *Paul* and *Barnabas* sailed from *Syria* to this City, and continued some time therein.

PAPHOS is a City on the Shore of *Cyprus*, where *Elymas* the wicked Magician dwelt, who, some say, called himself the Son of *Jesus*, and the Son of *Jehovah*, whom the Almighty, by the Hand of St. *Paul*, struck with Blindness. Here likewise *Sergius Paulus* the Proconsul was converted, and a Tower in Ruins is shewed as his Former Habitation, with a Prison divided into seven Rooms, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* were imprisoned for preaching the Gospel.

PERGA in *Pamphylia*, where was a noble Temple of *Diana*, a yearly Feast being kept to her, but *Paul* and *Barnabas* arriving in this Town, converted most of the Inhabitants to the Christian Religion, *Acts* xiii.

ICONIUM

ICONIUM the chief City in *Lycania*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* continued a long Season, and by their Preaching and Miracles brought a great Number to the Knowledge of Christ. It is still a handsome City under the *Turks*; near this Town, about 400 Years ago, *Conrade* the Christian Emperor, received a great Defeat from the Infidels.

LYSTRA, where *Timothy* was born, and where *St. Paul* healed the Cripple and was stoned, 2 *Tim. Acts* xiv. At *Derbe*, *Paul* and *Barnabas* preached the Gospel. *Atalia* is now called *Catalia*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* arrived in their Voyage from *Syria*.



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The third Travels of St. Paul
with Silas.



IN the Fifty first Year after Christ, they both went from *Lystra*, through *Galatia* and *Phrygia*, being hindered by the Spirit from preaching in *Bithynia*, and passed through *Myfia* to *Troas*, where *Paul* by a Vision was admonished to go into *Macedonia*, *Acts xvi.* This Journey between *Lystra* and *Troas* was 480 Miles. They sailed thence to *Troas*, to *Neapolis* and *Philippi*, where *Lydia* the Seller of Purple was converted. Here *Paul* dispossessed a Devil, and they were both imprisoned, *St. Paul* being about Forty one Years old; from thence they travelled to *Apollonia*, and *Thessalonica*, where the *Jews* making a Tumult, they went from thence by Night to *Beraa* 60 Miles, where *Paul* was brought on Ship-board by the Brethren, and sailed to *Athens*, and from thence writ his two Epistles to the *Thessalonians*. From thence he journeyed to *Corinth*, continuing there eighteen Months preaching the Gospel, and working upon making Tents with *Aquila*, who was of the same Trade. From thence with *Aquila* and *Priscilla*, he went to *Cenchrea*, 304 Miles, where in Performance

formance of a Vow he polled his Head
From thence they sailed to *Ephesus*, and then
to *Cesarea* and *Jerusalem*, and afterward to
Antioch in *Syria*. All his Travels being
2154 Miles.



*The Cities, Towns and Places
to which he journeyed, were*



CILICIA in *Asia* of which *Tarsus*, where the Apostle *Paul* was born, is the principal City, and *Issus* the next where *Alexander* the Great conquered *Darius* the last *Persian* King.

GALATIA, the People being called *Galathians*, and were formerly a warlike Nation, but Cruel and Barbarous, both eating their Prisoners, and sacrificing them to their Gods. Thus they continued 300 Years till *St. Paul* came among them, and preaching to them the glad Tydings of Salvation, converted them to the Faith of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, to whom he sent an Epistle from *Rome*, being 1200 Miles.

PHRYGIA is in *Asia* the Less, 600 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. divided into two Parts, the Greater and the Less. In the Former stood *Smyrna*, in the Latter *Troy*, which

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which after ten Years Siege was taken and destroyed by the *Grecians*, by the *Trojans* admitting into the City a large Wooden-horse whose Belly contained a Number of armed Men, that in the Night issued out, seized the Town, and put the Citizens to the Sword, and laid it in Ruins; it lay long waste, but some who called themselves *Trojans* rebuilt it, yet not in the same Place: In which *Alexander* the Great builded a famous Temple incompast with strong Walls, and was afterward repaired and beautified by *Augustus Caesar*, Eighty four Years before Christ; it is by the *Turks* called *Ilium*, 760 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W.

BITHYNIA in *Asia Minor*, opposite to *Constantinople*. In this Country the Apostle *Paul* could not preach the Doctrine of Christ, when he went into *Macedonia* and *Greece*, being hindered by the Spirit, *Acts* xvi. The principal City is *Nice*, where *Constantine* the Great celebrated a Council in 325, wherein were present Three hundred and twenty Bishops, who condemned the *Arian* Heresy, and instituted the *Nicene Creed*. The *Arians* attempting to hold a second Council in this City to confirm their Opinions, it is reported that they were prevented by an Earthquake, whereby one half of the Town was overthrown, and soon after another which wholly destroyed it; but being rebuilt again, a second Council was summoned there, wherein the *Nicene Creed* was condemned.

MYSIA

MYSIA a Country in *Asia*, 800 Miles from *Jerusalem*. The Inhabitants were converted by other Nations, a dull insipid People; yet when *St. Paul* and *John* the Evangelist preached the Doctrine of the Gospel, though they were contemptible and despised among Men, yet they were not so before God, for they readily embraced the Christian Faith, according to that Scripture, *Not many Wise according to the Flesh, not many Mighty, not many Noble; but God hath chosen the foolish Things of this World to confound the Wise, &c. 1 Cor. i.*

TROAS a City in *Asia* the Less, so called because in the Country where old *Troy* was, 720 Miles N. W. from *Jerusalem*. *Lysimachus* one of the Generals of *Alexander* the great, called it *Alexandria*, after his Master's Name. It was situated upon a very high Mountain near the Shore of *Propontis*, or the Streight of *Bosphorus*, so called because the Lowing of an Ox may be heard on the other Side. There is a Fable that *Jupiter* in the Shape of a Bull carried over a Maid named *Europa* on his Back to the other Side, which Country was after called *Europe*.

SAMOTHRACE is an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, 880 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. It stood upon such a lofty Place that from thence all the adjoining Countries might be surveyed. *Arfinoe* Queen of *Thrace* was banished by *Ptolomy* her Brother to this Island, who after put to Death all her Children, and usurpt the Government of the Kingdom of *Thrace*. And *Acts* xvi. it is said

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St. PAUL the Apostle. 137

St. Paul sailed from *Troas* to *Samothracia*, and so went thence into *Thracia* to *Neopolis*, a City in that Country not far from *Macedonia*, 880 Miles from *Jerusalem*. There are many other Cities of this Name, but the most remarkable is that in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

PHILIPPI built by *Philip* King of *Macedon*, Father of *Alexander* the Great, situate in *Greece*, in which Gold did so much abound, that the Revenue thereof was worth to the King 45000 Talents, amounting to Forty five Millions yearly, whereby *Philip* grew exceeding rich, and coined Pieces which he called *Philippian* Gold. To this Place St. Paul came and did many Miracles, and thereby with the Preaching of the Gospel, converted many to the Christian Faith. He writ an Epistle to the *Philippians* from *Rome*, and a second from hence to the *Corinthians*. He also came to *Amphipolis*, Acts xvii. and to *Apollonia*.

THESSALONICA in *Macedon*: The Apostle taught publicly in this City, and converted a Multitude of People. He writ two Epistles to the Inhabitants thereof from *Athens* 232 Miles distant. In the Reign of the Emperor *Theodosius* Ist, happened an Insurrection in this City, whereby some of his Captains and Governors were slain; who being enraged thereat, sent an Army against them with Order to execute the Ringleaders of the Sedition; but the Soldiers for the sake of the Plunder, put to Death a great Number both Innocent, and Nocent, Young

and Old, and Strangers as well as Inhabitants; but because the Emperor occasioned these unjust Slaughters, St. *Ambrose* Bishop of *Milain* would not suffer him to enter the Church, nor receive the Sacrament till he had acknowledged his Offence with great Repentance and Contrition before the whole Congregation. At this Day it is a famous City, and called *Salonica* by the *Turks*, wherein are Twenty three Churches; inhabited by *Jews*, *Turks*, and many Christians, and especially the *Jews* who are reckoned 14000, and have eighty Synagogues, but are obliged to wear yellow Hats, the Christians Blue, and the *Turks* white Turbants. In the City of *Berea*, the *Jews* stirred up a great Tumult against St. *Paul*, Acts xvii.

ATHENS was the most famous City of all *Greece*, the Mother of Arts and Sciences, first built by *Cecrops* five Years before *Moses* fled out of *Egypt* into the Land of *Midian*, and of him called *Cecropia*. It was utterly destroyed by the *Turks* after it had flourished 3213 Years, who call it *Sethina*, being nobly rebuilt and grown a spacious City; and though it was before the Staple of Eloquence, and glory of *Attica*, their Language is now corrupted, and their Grandour eclipsed. In one Part of this City inhabit People of several Sects, Christians and others: Also a Metropolitan who hath many Bishops under him. There are four Patriarchs in *Turkey*, to which all other Christians and Metropolitans are Subjects namely of *Alexandria*, *Constanti-*
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nople, Antioch, and Jerusalem. St. Paul was the first Man that preached the Gospel of Christ in this City, and converted many Citizens, but particularly *Dionysius the Areopagite*, one of the principal Judges, and the Apostle having disputed against the *Jews* and Philosophers concerning Christ, they brought him before *Dionysius* as a Disturber of the common Peace, to receive condign Punishment; but the Apostle preached to him with so much Eloquence and Learning, that he not only confuted his Enemies, but converted the Judge to the Christian Religion Faith, who was after Bishop of *Athens*, and went a Prisoner with *Paul* to *Rome*, and from thence to *Paris* in *France*, where he suffered Martyrdom.

CORINTH a City of great Renown in *Greece*, to which it is joined by an *Isthmus* or Neck of Land. There is near it a steep Mountain 560 Foot High, whereon stood the Temple of *Venus*, where there were above a thousand Virgins prostituted every Year. It was a very wealthy Town in Gold, Silver Plate, fine Brass, and curious Pictures. It was conquered by the *Romans*, who were so bewitched with the Riches and Glory thereof, that they forgot their ancient Severity, and embraced all the Vices of the *Greeks*, so that as *Corinth* abounded with Luxury, Whoredom, Idolatry, Rapine, and Murder, so *Rome* in future Ages became as bad or worse than they. After it was burnt by the *Romans*, it lay in Ruins till the Time of *Julius Cæsar* ;

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who observing the convenient Situation thereof, rebuilt the same, and it soon became great and spacious, little inferiour to its former Glory, and no less corrupted with Vices, and so continued from the Year before Christ 44, until Forty one Years after the Incarnation, at which Time *St. Paul* came thither, and preached the Gospel, by whose Divine Doctrine and Godly Life and Conversation, they were convinced of the Evil of their Ways, and grew to be sincere Christians, as appears by his two Epistles, which he writ from *Philippi* to the Inhabitants of this Town. But they after falling from the Faith, it was taken by the *Turks*, though fortified with three Walls, and thought invincible. It was formerly, and likewise some few Years since under the Command of the *Venetians*, but recovered by the *Turks*, who now possess it.



*The fourth Peregrination of the
Apostle St. Paul.*



IN the Year fifty three after the Nativity, St. Paul went from *Antioch* to *Galatia* and *Laodicea*, and thence writ his Epistle to *Timothy*, being 380 Miles; from thence he went to *Ephesus* 280 Miles, of which he appointed *Timothy* to be Bishop, daily disputing in the School of *Tyrannus*, and doing many Miracles, *Acts* xix. He then travelled to *Troas* 200 Miles, where when he could not find *Titus*, he was troubled in Spirit, 2 *Cor.* ii. Hence he sailed to *Philippi* 232 Miles. In the same Year passing through *Greece*, preaching and visiting the Churches in all Places where he came, *Acts* xix. he at length arrived at *Corinth* 480 Miles, and having wintered there, to escape the Treachery of the *Jews*, who designed to take away his Life, he returned to *Philippi* 292 Miles, where he raised *Emichus* from Death to Life, and celebrated the Feast of *Pentecost*. He sailed thence to *Troas*, 232 Miles, then to *Affos*, *Mitylene*, *Cbios*, *Samos* and *Trogyllium*; afterward to *Ephesus* and *Miletus*, and thence sent Messengers to the Ministers of *Ephesus*, commanding them to have special Care of the Flock of Christ,

which he had purchased with his precious Blood, and added, That he was much more importunate with them, because they should see his Face no more, whereupon they parted with him with Lamentations and Tears. From hence he and his Companions went to *Coos*, 200 Miles, and next Day to *Rhodes*, and thence to *Patara*, sailing thence to *Tyre*, where he found certain Disciples with whom he continued seven Days. They proceeded to *Ptolemais*, and came to *Cesarea Stratonis*, residing with *Philip* the Evangelist, one of the seven Deacons. From thence *Paul* went to *Jerusalem* 32 Miles, and about the Feast of *Pentecost*, he was taken by the *Jews*, imprisoned, and scourged, *Acts* xxi. being about Twenty seven Years of Age. So all these Travels were 3396 Miles.



*The Cities, Towns, and Villages
to which he travelled, were*



SSOS, a Town situated near the *Aegean* Sea, 700 Miles N. E. from *Jerusalem*, so well fortified both by Nature and Art, that it was thought impregnable. There is a Rock near it, wherein if a dead Corps be laid, it is utterly consumed in forty Days, all but the Teeth, as is reported.

MITYLENE was formerly called *Lefbos*; the Isle and City are both situated in the *Aegean* Sea. There were many other Cities in the Island, but they were either overthrown by Earthquakes, or swallowed up by the Sea. The Land was fruitful, especially in Grapes, of which is made an excellent Wine, much valued at *Constantinople*. Many famous Men were born in this Country. *Vitruvius* the Architect writes, That *Mitylene* was a very magnificent City with curious Buildings, but very badly situated, for when the South Winds blow, the Inhabitants grow sick, but recover when it returns to the North. St. Paul and his Company came to this City, *Acts* xx. which is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and called by them *Midilli*.

CHIOS is an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, so named as it was said from the Mastick-tree, from whence proceeds a certain Gum so called, and here grows the best in the World. There is a large Mountain from whence they dig excellent Marble. *Samos* is another Island in the same Situation, much exceeding *Chios* in fruitfulness, and lying high, gives a delicious Prospect over all the Countries adjoining. *Trogylum* is a Promontory and Town not far from *Ephesus*, where *St. Paul* staid, *Acts* xx. distant from *Jerusalem* 460 Miles N.

MILETUS was a famous City on the Borders of *Lycia*, 104 Miles W. from *Jerusalem*. The Wool of this Country is exceeding fine, of which excellent purple Cloth is made. Many famous Men were born or dwelt in this Town, but none more esteemed than *Thales* who was thought to be the First that taught natural Philosophy, and the Mathematicks among the *Grecians*. He foretold an Eclipse of the Sun before a great Battle between the *Medes* and *Lydians*, which was thought wonderful in those Times. Being asked what was the hardest Thing in the World, he answered, *To know thyself*. And another enquiring how he might do to live justly, he replied, *That we never be guilty of those Things ourselves, which we reprehend in others*. This City is now called *Melasa*.

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COOS, an Island in the *Agean Sea*, 524 Miles from *Jerusalem*, in Compass 56 Miles, and the City of that Name lies so high, that it was a Sea-mark for Mariners. *Hippocrates* the Excellent Physician, *Apelles* the famous Painter, and several other worthy Men were of this Isle. It abounds in generous Wine and Silk, and many are very expert in weaving thereof. It is now under the *Turks*, and called *Stacu*, wholly inhabited by that Nation, two Towns only belonging to the *Greeks*. There are many Castles and stately Towers. This Country abounds with Cattle, and is very fruitful.

RHODES. The Isle and City is in the *Mediterranean Sea*, in compass 112 Miles, distant from *Jerusalem*, N. W. 140 Miles. There were three Cities in it, but *Rhodes* was the Chief, situate upon a very high Promontory, and exceeded the other in Ports, Towers, Walls, and other Ornaments, and the People were governed by such excellent Laws, and so skilful in Navigation, that it might compare with the strongest City in the World, and had the command of the Sea round about their Coasts, which they freed from Pirates and Robbers. It is said, That though the Heavens be never so cloudy, yet it shines once a Day on this Island. Formerly it flourished in Arts and Sciences, the *Romans* sending their Children to be educated there. *Demetrius* King of *Asia*, erected a noble Statue or Colossus of the Sun in this Isle of pure Brass seventy Cubits high, so that a Ship under

Sail might pass between the Legs, and was counted one of the World's Wonders. This Island was formerly accounted one of the Keys of *Christendom*, but is now under the Grand Signior. *Patara* was a City of *Lycia*, St. Paul was in this Town, *Acts xi*. There was another Town of that Name in *Abhaia*, where it is said St. Andrew was crucified, and another near *Cyrene* in *Egypt*, where *Apollo*, in certain Winter Months, by the Help of the Devil, returned Answers to those that inquired of him.



*The Travels of St. Paul when
he was taken and imprisoned
at Rome.*

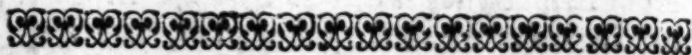


IN the Fifty seventh Year after Christ, Paul being then Forty seven Years of Age, was taken and scourged by the *Jews*, and conveyed to *Antipatris* privately by Night, because there were forty *Jews* who had sworn his Death, *Acts xii*. From *Antipatris* he was brought before the Roman President *Felix* at *Cesarea*. Two Years after he was sent by *Portius Festus* President of the *Jews* to *Rome*; so he sailed thence

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to *Sidon*, and passing by *Cyprus*, the Sea of *Cilicia*, and *Pamphyha*, he came to *Mira*, thence to *Cnidus*, afterward to *Greet* or *Candy*, and at length arrived at *Malta*, where he suffered Shipwreck, and shook the Viper off his Hand into the Fire, and did many other Miracles. From thence they sailed to *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, and from thence to *Reggio*, *Puteoli*, and *Appii Forum*, or the three Taverns. So that all these Travels were 2300 Miles, and in the Whole, from his first Travels, till his being Prisoner at *Rome*, were Ten thousand two hundred and seventy Miles; which verifies what he writ to the *Corinthians*, that he was, *In journeyings often in Perils of Water, in Perils of Robbers, in Perils by his own Country-men, in Perils by the Heathens, in Perils in the City, in Perils in the Wilderness, in Perils in the Sea, in Perils among false Brethren.* In weariness and watchfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in Fastings often, in Cold and Nakedness. All these Miseries did this blessed Apostle suffer with Joyfulness for the Sake of his Blessed Redeemer. Being delivered out of Prison the last ten Years of his Age, he writ from *Rome* his Epistle to the *Galatians*, *Ephesians*, *Philippians*, *Colossians*, *Philemon*, and the *Hebrews*, and preached the Gospel in *Asia* and *Greet*, where he appointed his Disciple *Timothy* to be a Bishop. From *Naples* he wrote an Epistle to *Titus*, and sent it to him above 300 Miles to the Isle of *Candy*. He likewise propagated the Gospel in *Spain*, distant 2800 Miles from *Jerusalem*, Being imprisoned at *Rome*. a second Time

Time, he writ another Epistle to *Timothy*, and sent it 996 Miles to *Ephesus*. Not long after he was beheaded at *Rome* in the Way called *Via Ostiensis*, by the Command of that bloody Tyrant *Nero*.



*The Cities, Towns, and Places
to which he travelled, were*



ANTIPATRIS, where *Judas Macchabeus* overcame *Nicanor*. *Herod* who lived in the Time of our Saviour, repaired this Town with great Cost, and called it after his Father's Name *Antipatris*. ; it stood in a very pleasant Soil. *Myra* was a great Town in the Province of *Lycia* where *St. Paul* sometimes was. *Cnidus* a Town in *Asia Minor*, where the Goddess *Venus* had a famous Temple, and a curious marble Image erected therein ; there were many famous Men in this Town, which is thought to have taken its Name from a Fish called *Gnidus*, which is of such a strong Quality, that being taken into the Hand, it stings like a Nettle.

CANDY formerly *Creet*, so stiled from the *Curetes* that dwelt there, who shaved their
Heads,

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Heads, and were therefore so named, and from thence by Corruption called *Cretans*. It is a great Island 588 Miles in Compass; very fruitful of Cypress Trees, Sugar Canes, and other Spices, with rich Wines, but since it came into the *Turks* Possession, they have cut down all the Vines. The Hill *Ida* is very famous, about which are built many Towns and Villages. *Pliny* writes, That in former Times there was such a dreadful Earthquake in this Isle, that one of the Hills being removed, there came out thence a Man forty Cubits high. In this Country there are no venomous Creatures. In past Ages it was inhabited by a cruel People of whom *St. Paul* complains in his Epistle to *Titus*, chap. i: rehearsing the Saying of the Poet *Epimenides*, *The Cretans are always Liars, evil Beasts, slow Bellies*. *Titus* was Bishop of this Island, and *St. Paul* writ an Epistle to him and to *Nicopolis*, and sent it to them 320 Miles. This Island was formerly under the *Venerians*, who sent a new Governour every Year. The Towns of *Salmona* and *Lasea* stood there, and *Paul* counsell'd the Sailers to put their Ship into an Harbour there during the Winter Season; but the *Centurion*, and the Owner of the Vessel not regarding his Words, endangered their Lives, for they were there shipwreckt. This Island was subjected to the *Romans* 66 Years before the Birth of Christ: After which the *Saracens* conquered it. In 979 the Emperor of *Constantinople* drove the *Saracens*

cens out; but in the End the *Venetians* got possession thereof, which they maintained above 400 Years. But in 1646, it was besieged by the *Turks*, and after a Blockade, and a Siege of twenty Years it was surrendered to them in 1666, who have now added it to their Empire. *Clanda* is an Isle not far from *Greet*, called now *Porto Giboso*. Here the Mariners, and the Rest of the Company haled over their Cock-boat, and fastened it to their Ship, and fell a towing, lest they should have been sunk into *Syrtis*, a dangerous Gulf in those Seas, lying upon the *African Shore*, very dangerous because of the Quicksands, so called from drawing Ships into them. The great *Syrtis* lyes a thousand Miles from *Jerusalem* W. the other under the Isle of *Malta* S. in which Place *Paul* and his Company were in such Peril, *Acts* xxvii.

MALTA, formerly called *Melita*, so named from the Abundance of Honey found there, situate in the *Mediterranean Sea*, 1340 Miles from *Jerusalem*, W. It produceth plenty of Wheat, Rye, Flax, Cummin Seed, Cotton, Figs, Wine, Roses, Violets, Thime, Lavender, and many other sweet Herbs, from whence the Bees gather Abundance of Honey. The Air is very hot, but refreshed with nightly Dews. The Inhabitants by the Heat of the Sun are tawny; there is never any Snow or Frosts, but the *North* Winds bring Rain, which makes the Land very fruitful, and though the Isle is but Twenty eight Miles long,

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long, and sixty in compass, yet in the eight Parishes, whereof it consists, there are reckoned Twenty thousand Men. The Inhabitants are *Roman Catholicks*; the Women fair, chaste, and modest, never appearing abroad but with their Faces covered. The Children born here, are said not to fear Snakes, nor any other Creature counted venomous, and will eat Scorpions without Danger, though in all other Countries they are pernicious, which they say was freed from Venome by *St. Paul*, and shew a Cave wherein they pretend he lived. There are also little shock Dogs which are sold to their Neighbours at a dear Rate. The chief City is *Malta*, so well fortified as almost impossible to be taken, but either by Treachery or Famine. It is posselt by the Knights of *St. John's Order*, who defend it from the *Turks*. They were wholly given to Idolatry till *St. Paul* was by a Tempest driven upon this Island, who converted them from their prophane Worship, to the Christian Religion, when he wintered among them. They shew the Place where his Ship was cast away, on which a Chappel is built, dedicated to *St. Paul*. It was first subject to the *Africans* of *Carthage*, who were conquered by the *Romans*, and held it 130 Years; it then fell to the *Saracens*, who posselt it long: But *Roger King of Sicily*, recovered it from them, and it continued in the Hands of the *Sicilians*, till the Emperor of *Germany Charles Vth* gave it the Knights of *St. John*, after they were expelled

pelled from *Rhodes* by the *Turks*. Many famous Bishops and devout Christians lived in this Place. In the Reign of the Emperor *Theodosius*, a general Council was held there, wherein were present 240 Bishops.

SYRACUSE, is a City in the Isle of *Sicily*, so fair and large, that it was formerly called *Tetrapolis*, being divided into three Parts, and encompassed with three Walls, so strongly fortified, that the *Carthaginians* could not conquer it, and so well peopled in the Time of *Dionysius* the Tyrant, that he was able to maintain an Army of an hundred thousand Foot, and Twelve thousand Horse. Here was a Castle or Tower called *Mercia*, which was so strong, that it held out a long Time, when the rest of the Town was conquered. In which the Kings and Tyrants of the Country usually kept their Treasury; many famous Princes reigned therein. But *Dionysius* the Younger, was deposed from the Government, and though he had a great Quantity of all Sorts of Plate, yet his Father told him, Surely thou hadst not the Soul of a King, else thou mightest have made one Friend with so much Treasure. It is thought that it was sometime joyned with *Italy*, and separated from the Continent by Storms and Tempests, it being but a short Cut from *Reggio* to *Messina*, the chief City now. It was once under the *Romans*, and afterward possessed by the *Spaniards* many Years; but very lately it is by Treaty consigned, together with the

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Island of *Sardinia*, to the German Emperors. There are many Remarkables in this Isle, but nothing more than Mount *Ætna*, which has cast out Flames of Fire from the Top of it, for many hundred Years, and wonderfully damaged the Inhabitants.

REGGIO is a Town situated on the utmost Bounds of *Sicily* toward the Sea, from which it is distant 60 Furlongs. It was sometimes called *Rhegium*, because it is said to have been so strong and beautiful a City, as deserved to be the Residence of a Prince. Near this Town in the *Sicilian* Sea, stands a Rock somewhat above Water in Proportion like a Man, and round about are other little Rocks, and the Sea running with such Violence in these Streights, the Noise the Water makes, seems to sound like the Barking of Dogs, and is very dangerous for those Mariners who sail that Way, and are unacquainted therewith. There is erected a lofty Tower, as a Sea-mark to prevent them from perishing. One of these Rocks is called *Scylla*, and the other *Charibdis*, which occasioned that Verse of the Poet,

Decidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charibdim.

They on *Scylla* often run,
Who *Charibdis* strive to shun:

PUTEOLI

PUTEOLI is a City in *Campania*, a Country in *Italy* not far from *Naples*, on the Sea-shore 1388 Miles from *Jerusalem*, W. so called from the Wells of hot Water. At this City the Apostle *Paul* and his Company arrived when they sailed to *Rome*, *Acts* xxvii. Between *Puteoli* and *Baja* there is the *Lucrine Lake*, (of which *Pliny* gives the following Story.) Into this Lake *Augustus Caesar* commanded a Dolphin to be thrown. Now a Youth called *Simon*, the Son of a poor Man at *Baja*, usually playing about the Banks of the Lake, and seeing the Dolphin a strange Fish in those Parts, and amiable to look on, he took great Delight in it, and often Times fed it with Bread, and other Things he could get, so that at length when the Dolphin heard the Boy's Voice upon the Banks of the River, he would resort to him, and take from his Hand his accustomed Food; This continued so long that the Dolphin would suffer the Lad to handle him, take him by the Gills, and sometimes get upon his Back, and then swim with him to the other Side of the Lake, and bring him back, landing him safe on Shore. This Commerce continued several Years, and in the End the Youth died. The Dolphin resorted to his usual Place, expecting his accustomed Provision from the Boy's Hand, but missing his Benefactor, he left the Shore, and languishing away soon after died.

COLOS.

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COLOSSUS is situate in *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, not far from *Laodicea*, so named from the mighty Statues and Colosses that were set up in it. These three Cities *Colosse*, *Laodicea*, and *Hierapolis*, where the Apostle *Philip* was put to Death (in the tenth Year of *Nero*, a while before *St. Paul's* Martyrdom) by the just Judgement of God upon them, because they rejected the Word of Life and Salvation, were all overthrown by an Earthquake. The Epistle of *Paul* to the *Colossians* was sent by *Onesimus* from *Rome*, being 1080 Miles. For though the *Rhodians* were called *Colossians*, because of that famous Colossus aforementioned, wherein *Archippus* and *Philemon* dwelt, yet the Latter to whom the Apostle directed his Epistle, was situated in *Phrygia*, and not in *Rhodes*. *Nicopolis* is a City of *Macedonia*, 920 Miles from *Jerusalem*, N. W. from whence *St. Paul* writ his Epistle to *Titus*, and sent it to *Creet* 600 Miles. There are many other Cities of this Name, one in the *Holy Land*, formerly called *Emaus*.

ROME is derived from *Rom* in *Hebrew* or made high, and by the *Gracians* from *Rome*, Strength and Power. It was built 751 Years before our Saviour's Birth, upon seven Hills, the Vallies between them being in process of Time raised with Arches, Vaults, and artificial Mounts, till they became level. Herein were many famous Temples dedicated to *Jupiter*, *Apollo*, *Hercules*, and several other beaten Deities; but above all the most sumptuous

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ous was called *Pantheon*, or, *The Temple of all the Gods*. Here were to be seen the princely Palaces of Emperors, Kings, Consuls, Senators, Patricians, built all of polished Marble, and beautified with Gold and Silver; particularly the House of *Nero* was admirable, appearing to be built all of burnisht Gold curiously wrought: Likewise the Monuments of *Julius* and *Augustus Caesar*, one of Brass and the other of Marble, with many Orchards hanging in the Air, Water-courses, and noble Baths. *Constantine* the Great likewise erected many Christian Churches, and endowed them with vast Revenues; yea, he was so extravagantly prodigal to the Clergy, that one of the Fathers cried out, *This Day is Poison poured into the Church*; intimating that this Affluence of Wealth would occasion them to be proud, voluptuous, and negligent of their Holy Calling, as indeed it after happened, when the Popes gained such immense Authority over the Christian World. This Emperor built the Palace called *St. John de Lateran*, as also the *Vatican*, which only now remain of all the noble Monuments, Temples and Structures which he built, except a famous Church dedicated to *St. Peter*, another to *St. Paul*, which he adorned with Gold and Silver, at extraordinary Cost, so that the many Donations of *Constantine* can scarce be numbred. These Things considered, *Rome* might justly be called, *The Glory of the World*. But as all Estates are subject to change and vanity,

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nity, the greatest Part of her stately Buildings are now laid in the Dust ; though this Grandour was obtained with Perils by Sea and Land, foreign Wars, and the Loss of Millions of Lives, and what the Virtue and Wisdom of renowned Consuls, Generals, and Commanders had with great Hazard obtained, who filled their Treasures ; and the Capital with the triumphant Spoils of foreign Nations, was at length consumed by the Prodigality of several Emperors, who were Monsters for Blood and Cruelty, or by seditious Soldiers ; the Republick being left as a Prey to those who were strongest, so that they were accounted most honourable who could obtain Dominion, though by never so pernicious Means, as Murders, Oppression, Corruption, and by selling Provinces and Kingdoms for Money ; so that this City which subdued so many Princes and Nations, whose Colonies, Armies, Legions, and Confederacies extended so far, that hardly any Country was left unconquered, and the Roman name was a Terror to most People of the Earth. But her Glory is now eclipsed, for Rome at this Day, differs as much from ancient Rome, as the Substance from the Shadow. For though the Popes have beautified the West Part of it with many stately Buildings, and called it *New Rome*, yet it is nothing comparable to what it was in the Time of *Augustus*, and *Constantine* ; neither doth it stand in the former Place ; for the old City was on the

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East Side of the *Tiber*, this on the *West*. The principal Part of the other stood upon the *Capitoline* and *Palatine* Mounts, which were the noble Structures of Emperors, Kings, and Senators, but now they lie desolate. The glorious *Capitol*, and the Temple of *Jupiter* are laid in the Dust, the Ruins only appearing, and all that now remains to the Pope are the *Vatican*, the Castle of *St. Angelo*, the Palace of the *Lateran*, his Banqueting-house, and the Gardens and Walks about it, which are all the remarkable Buildings in the Town, and the Grace thereof. And what is now the Government, but Tyranny and the utmost Slavery? What is their Religion, but a Medley of Nonsense, Superstition, and Blasphemy? There being little Difference between the *Papish* Religion, (if it deserves that Name) and none at all, since Treasons, Murders, Rapes, Adulteries, Perjuries, and all the horrid Crimes and Cruelties that Hell can invent, are so far from being counted Sins, that they are reckoned meritorious, and a Man shall gain Heaven for committing them, there being no Sin unpardonable, but that which they falsely call Heresy, or the true Worship of God, according to the Scriptures. For this they would lately have turned our Land into Blood, Slaughter, and Confusion. For this they would have overthrown our Religion, enslaved our Souls, or burnt our Bodies to Ashes as they did our Fore-fathers. It is difficult to draw a Draught of this bloody

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bloody Beast of *Rome* in his full Proportion; yet take a short View of him, so as to tremble at the Thoughts of what others have suffered, and we might have felt, had not the Divine Goodness prevented their black Designs against us.

His Eyes are like Flames that have consumed the Bodies of many Thousand Martyrs. His Mouth is like Hell gaping for his Prey; Blood gushing out of his Jaws like Rivers; his bloody Tusks are Racks and tormenting Engines, wherewith he grinds the Bones of God's Saints; his Tail is armed with the Stings of Scorpions, wherewith he lashes States and Kingdoms; from his Throat belch forth Curses and Excommunications, devouring Judgement and Destruction to all that oppose him. It is this Monster of Persecution and Cruelty, that the Vassals of *Rome* promote in all Places where they have Power; by these evil Fruits you may guess what Spirit they are of; and all Protestants ought with the utmost Thankfulness to bless and praise the Almighty Hand, which hath delivered us out of their Power, and to pity the Folly and Madness of those deluded Souls who hope for their Return, though to the Ruin of themselves and their Posterity.

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